[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India!
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Brand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
19th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	... ...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	... ...	...
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	... ...	...
30th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	DONGOLA ...	3050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	... ...	...
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	... ...	...
28th ,,	ORIENTAL ...	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDEOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,955	Soldier	17th May 1906.
SEBA	6,326	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,
SYDNEY	7,925	Cuneo	12th July ,,
AUST	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares.

AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

VIA THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June ,,
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

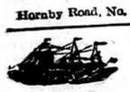
BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1906.
SICILIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.



FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
KHUSEN	4,636	15th May
SHAH AMEER, ...	2,987	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 14 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur. 17 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA ...	2170	Frid. 18 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,933 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
12th May, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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Calcutta.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
ESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5334	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

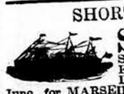
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.



S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S. Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 900
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 640

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.

Electric Light and Fans throughout.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicine I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA. Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovoreign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	350	490
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Merton Hall	7000	Apr 14	Apr 28	May 11	May 18
A	City of Calcutta	11000	,, 24	May 7	,, 16	,, 21
A	City of Lucknow				June 1	June 6
A	City of Agra	4320	May 14	May 28	,, 9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER

AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore ,,
Seoni ,,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Debra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
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Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
,, "Advocate of India."
,, "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
,, Dunnett & Co.
,, Hollis & Son.
,, Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
,, Beynon & Co.
,, McAlpin & Huggett.
,, Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay, I have AUTHORIZED Mr. GIOVANNI FERRERO & Mr. DOMENICO OLIVA TO SIGN all Documents relating to the Navigazione Generale Italiana Society, Riunite Florio-Rubattino S. N. Coy.

F. CROCCO.
Agent.

Bombay 12th May 1906.

PADDY GILL, his record, born in Belfast, Ireland, July 1881, and by profession a Sailor, started Boxing in China in 1903, and since has fought all over the East and has met the following.

1903 July	Beat Francis Cain ...	...	in 3rds.
	Beat Sailor Smith ..	...	in 5
	Lost Tom Moore ...	...	in 6
	Lost Tom Corcoran ...	...	in 5
	Beat Peter Francis ...	...	in 2
	Beat Tom Corcoran ...	...	in 5
	Beat Pony Moore ...	...	in 8
	Drew Jack McGowan ...	...	in 6
	Lost Owen Kirk ...	...	in 10
	Beat Sailor Green ...	...	in 4
	Fought Paddy McGrath ...	...	in 7
	fight stopped by Police		
	Beat Sailor Kelly ...	...	in 3
	Beat Sydney Hunter ...	...	in 1
	Beat Wilton Whyte ...	...	in 1
	Beat Euzune Deruge ...	...	in 3
	Lost Pte McGill Yorks ...	...	in 3
	Fought Dave Wilson R S ...	...	in 3

Army Bantam Champion Poona,

India Fight stopped by referee.

For BOXING next week at GAIETY.

See Hand Bills "SIX FIGHTS."

St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.
GERMAN COURSE

A FRESH COURSE will be STARTED in June, if sufficient applications are received. The Class will be held twice a week in the morning.
For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

TWELVE HOURS BOMBAY TO MAHABLESHWAR AFTER 5th OF MAY, 1906.

DAILY MAIL TRAINS.—In connection with the G. I. P. R. Vestibuled Mail Train from Bombay at 15-0 hours EXTRA CARRIAGES are provided on the S. M. R. Mail Train leaving POONA DAILY at 19-35 hours and arriving Wathar at 23-50 hours, where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so.

WATHAR SPECIAL.—A Light Special Passenger Train will RUN DAILY up to the 15th of June next (in connection with the G. I. P Railway) Madras Mail from Bombay at 21-30 hours leaving Poona at 2-40 hours and arriving Wathar at 6-45 hours.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered for the number of Berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona.

REDUCED FARES.—WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares, will be issued in through Booking by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Wathar or from Poona to Wathar. For particulars, see Special Notice.

ROAD MOTORS.—The MAHABLESHWAR SERVICE COMPANY provide Motor Cars leaving Wathar Station daily at 7 hours which may be expected to reach Mahableshwar at about 9-30 hours.

MOTOR CAR TICKETS.—Single Journey Fare for one seat, Rs. 7. Return Journey, Rs. 12.

Servants and Luggage follow by Motor Lorry which takes about 6 hours on the journey.

Tickets can be obtained from the Agents Messrs Frenchman and Co., at Wathar Station. For reserved accommodation and other particulars, application should be addressed to them at Mahableshwar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dharwar, 3rd May, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Appeal No, 1370.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants,
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another .....Respondents.
and
Appeal No. 1371, Suit No. 552 of 1903.
SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others .....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS,

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Moolchand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 140ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Mancekjee Sorabjee Pawoowala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of D RABJEE HORMUSJEE, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1666 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed Dorabjee Hormusjee, late of Bombay Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 7th day of January, 1906, and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was, on the 4th day of April, 1906, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Messrs. BEZONJI COWASJI JUSSAWALLA, FRAMJI NOWROJI DADI-BARJORNA and SORAB B. DADY-BARJOR, the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executors. at their Office No. 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the undersigned at their said Office, on or before the 17th day of June, 1906, as after that date the said Messrs. Bezonji Cowasji Jussawalla, Framji Nowroji Dadi-Burjorna and Sorab B. Dady-Burjor, as such Executors as aforesaid will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay the 8th day of May. 1906.

Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Next to Currency Bank,

BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE.

A MOTOR CAR SERVICE in addition to the present Local Trains will be introduced between VICTORIA TERMINUS and BHANDUP STATIONS, from the 15th May, 1906, particulars of which can be learnt at Stations.

2. Only 1st and 3rd Class Passengers will be conveyed by this Service as far as room allows.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 12th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ON RETIREMENT from the Company's service made over charge of the AGENCY of the G. I. P. Railway to Mr. F. T. RICHARDS who has been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors to succeed me;

H. WENDON.

12th May, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Properties, situate at Lohar Chawl Shaikh Memon Street, Colabat Road, Bhendy Bazar Road Parel, Mahim and Mohomwada Road, which was advertised to take place on Saturday last POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF CYLINDER OIL AND MEDICINES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at "S" Shed Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex. s.s. "Trafalgar."

Hatlibhoi A. Y.—71 drums Hornsby's cylinder oil (damaged), H. S. & Co. D. B. No. 1 and 2—2 cases medicines (damaged).

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 1st Floor, Apollo Chambers, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Seymour Dove and Co. marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of G. E. Thomas, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th May, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweepings &c &c at the G I P Railway Wari Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G I P Railway Company Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2 pm at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed linseed, wheat, jowaree grain, bajree, poppyseed, bundles of cotton and waste papers, boxes of solar lamps, cigars and sundry packages, condemned sheets and ropes, bales of S. P. cotton, and heaps of sweepings grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th May, 1906.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARTIN and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR at also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

TO LET in Forbes Street, Fort, STALLS for 2 horses and 2 Carriages. Apply to Box No. 122M Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

TO-MORROW at Manzaldass Market, Woollen and Cotton Piece-Goods will be SOLD OFF without reserve. Please refer Crawford's Column.

WANTED by well-established European Import Firm to transfer the business to some reliable smart AGENCIES. Applicants must be financially well situated. Only firms of standing need apply. Write Box No. 122M, care of this Paper.

WANTED THIRD OFFICER, smart, experienced man required. Apply in the first instance through Messrs. SHAW, WALLACE & Co. Agents, the Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Capable and Experienced AGENTS to represent an old line level premium British Life Office. Liberal terms for really Smart Agents. Apply in first instance to C. M. care of this paper.

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1231A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED—Representative with good connection to act as SOLE AGENT for a London Firm of Manufacturers of high-class Cigarettes. Must have good references. Apply in first instance by letter to THE PICCADILLY CIGARETTE Co., 35, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything of Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Pata's Nippoa Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 5), which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—S. D. Nadkarni Hyderabad Deccan.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in those, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. P.o. Bombay No. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or watery body (reduction in such body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by pure and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI of Benares House No. 1231, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles of all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of gray, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, almyrahs, cupboards, chests of drawers, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, iron safes by Chubb's and Milner, blackwood strong made double bedstead.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Ross and Co. in good order.

On account of the consignee ex s.s. "Stolz nfels"—
A. B. 23911 2392L 2,923-5—5 cases aniline dyes, partly damaged by sea water.

On account of the consignee ex s.s. "Trafalgar"—
R. J. S. F. S. and C. 2239—1 case ladies' shoes damaged by water.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram by Lawrence with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 11 A.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Fisher Mansion," First Floor, Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture such as sliding and dining tables, chairs, large mirror side-board, dumbwaiter, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinet, plush lined drawing room suite of sofas and Chairs, Dinner table, standing and wall lamps, carpets, bedsteads, mirror door almirah, drawing room, large size partition screen, Bolton's safe box, electric call bell, China matting, copper boiler, handsome hand painted engravings, rich glassware and other crockeryware, plateware, mahogany grand upright piano by Schied aver, etc, the property of H. GILL Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Messrs. Mongini Bros. in Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a collection of old China-ware, consisting of large and small round and square jars, vases, dishes, cups and saucers wall plates, dishes, Japanese flower vases, kettles, wall screens, plated care and glassware, marble topped tables and teapoy, mirror almyrah, hanging press, chest of drawers, oras bolstead electric fans, folding harmonium, clocks, telescopic dining table, sliding and hanging lamps, books large carpets, show cases, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

OUT RIGHT AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE at Mangaldass Market, of Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods shop in Retail, the owner retiring owing to weak health.

TO MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public auction at Mang Idas Market, 7th Line in the old shop of Mr. Gopal Dayal, by order of Jethi Thakersey Bhimji, the undermentioned woollen & sundry piece goods comprising:—coating, cashmere flannels, bonillath, mulls, shirtings, chintz, purmatti, satin cloth, washing checks and other wool and cotton piece-goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction opposite the Phull Gully and next to Mr. E. S. Musa's shop on Bhindi Bazar Road by order of Bai Vazirbai widow of Hasonally Alladin, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. A. M. Baj & Sons, consisting of best quality riding and driving whips, gent's, race and pig English saddles, bridles, plated and brass mounted sets of English harness, carriage, lamps, nickel plated carriage and riding bits, carriage rubber tyres, American leather cloth, for lining, English steel and wood carriage Wheels, boot and knee caps, furnished and brass harness furniture, rubber mats carriage springs, axles and bolts, pole, chains, oak poles, &c.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 17th and FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Daily Hours opposite Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co in Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned Stock-in-trade of a deceased merchant, consisting of very old Chinese, Persian English, and Indian curiosities such as large and small flower vases, flower pots, jars, cups and saucers, table and wall ornaments, plates, flower pots, armours, shields, bronze vases, gold and silver filigree trays set with turquoises, diamonds and rubies, gold lockets gold silver and copper Persian coins, carved chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, large glass cupboards, shoe cases, Persian carpets, rose water bottles old pictures, English iron safes &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mahim Market Road in Mahim.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs Crawford & Co will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagors Mahomed Hanjee and Hussain Hasan Kanjee, under and by virtue of a power of sale given to the mortgagee by indenture of mortgage and further charge dated respectively 23rd November, 1899, 29th May 1902 and 19th February 1901, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Market Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Cassumbhai Nathabhoy, on or towards the West by Sayed pir's grave and beyond that by the house of Chandabhoy Muljee, on or towards the North by the Road leading to Mahim Bazar, and belonging to the Fazendar, and on or towards the South by the cart of Kassumbhoy Nathabhoy the Fazendar which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 12, and new under Ward G. 5371-72, and Street No. 12 13, and are form only in the occupation of Bai Pembai, widow of Cassim Pemji and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, next to Police Chowky, a very valuable and artistic design seasoned wool furniture by Robert and others, sofas and chairs made to order, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture specially made to order, single and double door mirror, almyrahs, cabinets, cabaret, large Disco's Home Phonograph with English and Hindustani Rollers, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, Sckington and Walker and Hall, very elegant and valuable Corinthian pillar hall lamp, marble and parian figures, new sewing machine, iron and brass bedsteads, marble top table and teacups, wall and hanging lamps, Pers an and Brussels carpets, majolica jardiniers and pots, rich oil paintings and prints, brass, 400 days winding time piece in glass dome, bronze figures and ornaments chest of drawers, cupboard, writing table and Chinaware, artistic design cabinet, brass mounted flowerpots, ivory ornaments, many oval brass framed leather work, ghaut grade centaur bicycle complete with free wheel baba perambulator, oil bronze vases, patent filter, breacher's breakfast set and Bohemian bowls, mother-o-pearl fruit and fish knives and forks, plush centrepiece, nearly new, China matting, books, mahogany brass bound semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Son, Cottage piano, English ice box with refrigerator, Milners safe on stand, cooking utensils, large collection of rare and choice garden plants in tubs, etc., the property of I. G. H. COLLISTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVABLE STRONG ROOM BY CHUBB.

Under instructions from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. at the Bank, in Fort.

One moveable iron strong room by Chubbs, size 10×7×6' divided into two compartments in one of which there is an inner compartment.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on MONDAY the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Louis Fremaux, consisting of a lot of wearing apparels, bicollars, leather hand bag, violin, brass, cornet, bar meter, drawing requisites, pictures, teakwood cot, chairs, writing table, etc.

Also the effects of the late Magon Netsi consisting of silk and cotton wearing apparels, a large lot of copper and brass utensils, pictures, etc,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th May, 1906.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.

CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.

Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day. Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ADDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU, DERA GHAZI KHAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, GUJRANWALLA, GUJRAT, HAFIZABAD, HUSHIARPORE, JAMMOO, JALLANDAR CITY, JHELUM, JHANG, KASUR, KOHAT, LYALLPORE, LUDHIANA, MIANWALI, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN CITY, MUZAFFARGARH, PATIALA, PESHAWAR, RAWALPINDI CITY, SIALKOTE, SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), UMBALLA.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT, SAHARANPORE.

Sind.—

KARACHI, HYDERABAD, LARKANA, SHIKARPORE, SUKKUR.

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA.

AGENCIES.

AGRA, AMRITSAR, ALLAHABAD, AJMERE, CALCUTTA, DELHIE, MADRAS, LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a.

Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hongkong, Moukden, Tairen, Chefoo, Newchang, Port Arthur, Dairen, Feking, Tieling, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Cebu, Manila, City of Mexico, Shanghai, Yokohama, Penang, Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C, Canton, Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glendhu 2629 tons, Captain E Taylor, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Foyle, 2690 tons, F Johnson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3302 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Mira, 2377 tons, Captain W S Wartmau, arrived in harbour on Friday from New York 28th March with cargo of 2471 tons, petrolium in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Reckford, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi 10th May with a general cargo and the following passengers, Major Fous, Mr C H Allir, Mr Willil, Mr James Butcher, Col Oldershaw, Rev Gordon, Capt Lawrence, Mr Pensington—Williams, Mr Edwards, Mr and Mrs and Miss Denny, Major Carson, Capt Welly, Mr and Miss Clements, Mr and Miss Broadway, Mr J D MacRae, Mrs Turner and 3 children Mr Ellis and deck Passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Lingas.....	Rickford	Karachi, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Arabia s	Leigh.....	London
	Rags s	Jardon	Karachi
	Foyle s	Johnson	Calcutta
13	Itaura s.....	Kedslie.....	Calcutta &c.
	Glendhu s	Taylor	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday

Steamer Macidonia for London.
„ Istria for Trieste Venice.
„ Gulistan for Antwerp and London
„ Nuddia for Zanzibar &c
„ Itaura for Calcutta &c
„ Nadeja for Jeddah &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's s s Marmora arrived, Plymouth of the morning of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line s s Ferguson arrived London afternoon on the 11th instant.

Clan Maclaren, arrived in London evening of the 10th and Clan Macleod arrived in London morning of the 11th instant

The B I S N Co's s s Dilwara left Port Said on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "Imperatrix" from Bombay arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 12th inst

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer "Ischia" left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co, s s "Yarra" left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday to p m and she is expected on Tuesday afternoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS,

May	Vessels.	Names.	From
9	Preconshire	G E Elliot	Bombay
9	Kapurthala	J H Addenbrooke	Chittgong
9	Maharaja	R White	Andaman Island
9	Sarcotia	W Ward	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

10	Vienna	L White	Bombay
10	Clan Macferlan	G H Gray	Boston & N'York
10	Dalmatia	J Hamilton	Bombay
10	Glenloe	J T Norrie	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessels.	From
1	St Dunstan	London
5	Cia Matheson	Liverpool
7	Bangata	Rangoon
9	Quiloa	Antwerp
9	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
9	Clan Campbell	Liverpool

Steamers Expected.

10	Gisela	Calcutta
12	Navasa	Calcutta
14	Clan Forbes	Coast

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—230 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 100 tons, manganese ore, Burn and Co; 9.00 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Northumbria s—50 bales hemp kiddie Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—100 bales hemp kiddie Reeve and Co; 342 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—4000 cwt mussoor and 19300 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros

Gulistan s—70 cwt wild turneric Todiersey Canji 1501 cwt myrabollams Dhanji and Co; 3001 cwt myrabollams Gaculdas Madhowji

Gulistan s—200 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp and 2001 cwt myrabollams Gaculdas Madhowji 51 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Northumbria s—2000 cwt poppyseed John Fachiri, 200 bale cotton F F Cambell and Co; 4002 cwt poppyseed Dharsee Nanji and Co

Britannia s—107 bale cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britannia s 500 casks salted skins Max Klein

FOR HAMBURG.

Midgard s—100 bales hemp kiddie Reeve and Co; 402 cwt cwt mustardseed and 100 cwt turmeric Bauer and Kranse 255 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla

Dwarcondira s—112 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 335 bales hemp kiddie Reeve and Co; 4002 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co 230 bales cotton Tae Bombay Company

FOR BREMAN.

Medgard s—50 bals hem kiddie Reeve and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 342 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 18 bales hides G P Staverdes and Co; 1875 bales cotton 2000 cwt linseed A Blaseck and Co; 2001 cwts Gingelyseed Achu Rachan; 80 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 470 cwt cubirum M J Coomathoy and Co 220 bales cotton Serabjee Framjee and Co

FOR VENICE.

Istria s—700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1850 bales cotton Volkrt Brothes; 2001 cwts castorseed Societa Colonial Italian; 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton J a Beghie and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Capri s—100 cwt Sharkfins and fishmows, M J Coomathoy and Co; 31 cwt sharkfins E Moledina and Co; 10 bales peecegood E Noorlin and Co

FOR KOBE.

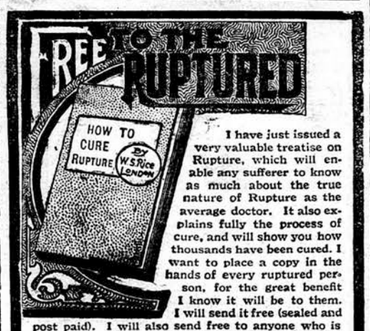
Tosa Maru s—400 bales cotton Mackertich Khairaz and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arkadia s—50 bales twis Tata and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

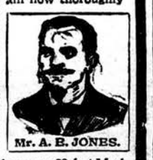
Arcadia —22 cases gum, S D Karanjia and Co



I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true cure of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

S. Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.



Mr. A. E. JONES.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 85), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDECY.

BIRTH.

KING—May 6, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of A J King, late Manager, Government Tea Garden, Port Blair, Andaman Islands, of a son.

DEATH.

WADDELL—May. 5, at St Thomas' Mount, Amelia, the dearly beloved wife of J Waddell, late Sergeant-Instructor Nilgiri V Rifles.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES:

ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY

Kemp & Co Ltd.

PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 26 m. High water, 3-24m. 4-22a, Low water, 9-13m., 10-50a.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, second round.

POLICE NOTICE.—The Police have the following property awaiting claimants.—A gold earring, A bunch of keys, A cap and studs, An exchange draft, A note-book containing some notes and a turkey. The turkey will be sold after six days.

THE MURDER AT GIRGAUM.—Mithibai, the Hindu woman aged 35, who was arrested for the murder of one Custoorbai on Thursday last, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday afternoon by Superintendent Stamford. The accused, on the night of the 10th inst. murdered Custoorbai with an iron pestle and robbed her of ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 500. At the request of Superintendent Stamford the case was remanded for completing further police enquiries.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Tosa Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th inst.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 30 p.m. on the 17th inst. A supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-20 p. m. on the 18th inst.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Arcadia will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-20 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th inst.

AN AIR GUN ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, while one Charles Underwood, a lad, aged 9 years, son of Mr. J.W. Underwood of Messrs. Scott and Co., Girgaum, was cleaning a "Daisy Air Gun," and not knowing that it was loaded, pulled up the trigger, while the muzzle pointing out of the window and facing the Bombay United Mills, the gun went off and the pallet or shot struck one Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Kabir, employed in the engine-room of the mill, causing him a small wound. The man was attended to in the J. J. Hospital and was allowed to go as the wound was very slight.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—A Hindu woman named Sakobai Rama was knocked down on Saturday morning by a motor car driven by Dr. Marret, along the Clare Road. Sakobai received a slight injury to her left arm and she was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The Hindu woman was crossing the Clare Road up an angle towards the Shepherd Road, when she was knocked down near the Shamji Building. Her story was that she did not see the car or hear the horn blown. It appeared that the woman suddenly passed in front of the car and was struck by the left front splash-board. The car was being driven on the proper side of the road, at a speed of from four to five miles per hour, and that the horn was blown before the accident.

DEATH IN SIR JEMSETJEE FAMILY.—We regret to record the death of Bai Perczbai, the oldest living member of the Sir Jamsetjee family, and the only daughter of the first Parsee Baronet, which took place on Friday last at her residence in the Fort. She was the widow of Mr. Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottivala, whom she survived for many years and had reached a good old age. She had received an English education in the time of the first Sir Jamsetjee, and was a lady of enlightened views and of very charitable disposition, who did her best to maintain the traditions of the Jamsetjee family. Her funeral, which took place on Saturday afternoon was very largely attended, indicating the regard and esteem which Parsees of all classes entertain for the Jamsetjee family.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The final Races of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club's season 1905-6 were sailed on Saturday 5th instant.

The wind was fresh from S. S. W. and the races were practically a continuous run, making them wanting in special interest with the exception perhaps of B class in which two of the competitors tried a bumping match resulting in a crop of protests which leaves the winner of the race still an uncertain quantity.

A class Handicap Race—Time in hand first boat starts at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Correct-Arrival ed Time H M S	H M S
Sapphire..	Scr	Capt Muter, R E & Mr R H	5 11 39	1 56 39
Melody ..	3 30	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 10 4	1 28 34
Turquoise.	Scr	Mr F J Preston	5 15 12	1 30 12

Course No 23=10·6 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m.—Wind S S W, strength fresh—1st prize won by Melody.

Names of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Correct-Arrival ed Time H M S	H M S
Tomtit	8 30	Dr F M Gibson.....	5 30 41	1 22 11
Lapwing ...	13 30	Capt Goode & Capt R S J Gillespie R E.....	Did not start	
Midget.....	16 30	Officers R A	5 34 24	1 17 54
Sayonara...	Scr	Capt Crosse and Mr C G Nomico	5 05 42	1 25 49
Coralie.....	19 30	Capt J G E Metcalf...	5 32 39	1 13 9
Maud	16 30	Officers R E.....	5 35 38	1 19 8
Clutha.....	15 30	Mr J J Welsh	5 31 51	1 16 21

Course No 22=9·1 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind S S W, strength fresh. 1st Prize won by Coralie and 2nd Prize won by Clutha, 3rd Prize won by Midget saves an entrance fee.

Names of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Correct Arrival ed Time H M S	H M S
Pixie.....	Scr	Mr H R Greaves	5 9 34	1 39 34
Trixie	Scr	Mr R G Monteath	5 20 32	1 50 32
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland.....	5 6 50	1 36 50
Mannikin..	3 30	Officers R A	5 13 29	1 44 59

Erin finished flying two protest flags.
Pixie finished flying one protest flag.

Course No 22= 10.6 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p. m. Wind S S W, strength fresh.

HOUSE-EVACUATION vs. INOCULATION.

IN Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson's new book on Leprosy there is a humorous story of a Lepar Asylum in the North of India, in which the Hospital Assistant in charge reported that all the lepers stated that not one of them had ever eaten fish, and that therefore the eating of fish could have had nothing to do with the origination of their disease. Dr Hutchinson thereupon went to that hospital to ascertain the facts for himself. He let it be known that he would cross-question each leper individually, in the absence of any other. The first leper stated that he had never eaten fish, but that his father and mother, brothers and sisters, his whole undivided Hindu family, all his village ate fish, and that it was plentiful in their village. The next man called in needed no cross-questioning, he frankly acknowledged that all his life he had eaten fish. All the other leper inmates confessed the some practice. The only conclusion that one could draw from such diametrically opposite testimonies is that medical statistics in India are unreliable and worthless when based upon the personal equation of the individual patients. The head medical man has to depend for his statistics upon his hospital assistant, who knows or has a shrewd idea of the kind of information his master desires, he may or may not examine the patients, but he fills up the form "in the way that master wants." The head medical man has neither time nor inclination in this tropical country to speak to the patients himself, he probably may be a raw recruit fresh from England, or have been transferred from another district, not knowing the language of the patients he is treating.

Just in the same way we are told "statistics prove plague serum inoculation to be a grand success—Whenever there is a recrudescence of the plague, it is always the inoculated who escape, the uninoculated who are attacked and die."

And yet wherever inoculation is carried out with thoroughness we find that the total number of attacks and deaths greatly increases, witness Dharwar, Hubli, and Poona, and also I think we must sadly acknowledge Bombay during the present season.

I think our medical men are putting the cart before the horse in advocating serumopathy. Why do they not lend their energies to cure plague? They acknowledge that with this disease they have no skill, their remedies fail and they are helpless, with the miserable result that the large proportion of the attacked die, whether in their own houses or in hospital, only five to fifteen per cent. recovering, thanks to their "vis medicatrix naturæ" and not to the medicines used. But if they would learn to cure the plague, not a small percentage, but a large majority of those attacked, we should lose our fear of the disease, our confidence in our medical men would be restored, and there would be no necessity for them to continue their advocacy of serum inoculation. This is supposed to be a harmless preventive. It is not. An English friend had to absent himself from office with severe fever for a fortnight, a Hindu friend had fever for two months after the operation, and a Hindu carpenter belonging to one of our large factories was taken forcibly by a police sepoy to the inoculation station, while on the way to his work, after operation fever supervened which resulted in permanent paralysis and inability to work.

Our experience is that however estimable a man's private life may be, when officially he gets into a position of uncontrolled power he becomes a tyrant. Hence the aphorism of the Psalmist. "It is better to put our trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man:—It is better to trust the Lord than to put confidence in princes." And with our experience of serum inoculation and vigorous methods of stamping out the plague, resulting in one long series of failures, we are justified in saying "it is better to trust the Lord than to put confidence in our medical men." Let them for the present take a back seat. Let them cease to trouble us with their new and untried fads, and when in humility they have succeeded in the school of experience, we will again learn to believe in them. In the meantime our only hope is in house-evacuation and sanitary measures. The only persons now attacked are the poor, overcrowded in their chawls, who cannot afford to build kaf huts and camp in the open country. The unique experience of the Danda fishermen shows the value of evacuation. They were being decimated. They rented two bungalows in one compound close to Bandra bazaar. The whole two hundred inhabitants crowded into these two houses. The plague at once ceased. The month ended they returned to Danda. The plague broke out in a gentler fashion, and they went back to their two bungalows, when the plague again ceased. At the end of the second month they returned to Danda, and have since been free. A matter of this sort should be considered dispassionately, and, therefore, I do not sign my name, which I send you. May I end this letter with a suggestion? Let the Municipality or Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's Reception Fund temporarily rent a few well ventilated streets in Market, Mandvi and Byculla, and persuade the inhabitants of infected streets to evacuate rent-free into the new streets. This may succeed in stopping the plague in the infected streets, which will be a step in the right direction. Street after street may thus get a pleasant picnic into new quarters, their former rooms being washed and disinfected. If a month or fortnight is found sufficient, they could then go back, and others get a picnic in their place. But it would have to be done sympathetically and without force.

How are you to provide for those first turned out? Let wide streets be selected not in the main thoroughfares, and in which are no shops. Let the Commissioner under the powers vested in him stop carriage traffic, and erect temporary rooms of corrugated iron with nearly flat corrugated roofs covered with tiles so constructed as to be water-tight, somewhat the same as is done by the Parbhu community on the Chaupati-Esplanade. Such rooms would give the people a happy picnic. The iron plates would remain good as new for several years.

VERBUM SAP.

JUBBALPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBALPORE, MAY 9.

THE heat is excessive and enteric is rife here. This complaint has claimed several victims during the past four weeks, especially amongst the South Lancs Regiment. Last night at about eight o'clock Jubbalpore was startled by an explosion of a travelling oil Tank belonging to the Standard Bulk Oil Company. Recently the Standard Bulk Oil Company managed somehow to get sanction to construct an installation in the very heart of the Civil Station by the side of the Railway embankment which is about 40 feet or more higher than the Bulk oil Tank Installation and the latter has been so constructed that oil in travelling Tanks is filled in by gravitation. Last night the contractor's son-in-law a well known Borah of Jubbalpore who was superintending the transference of kerosine oil from the travelling Tank into the Installation happened to be on the top of the former near one of the man holes and struck a match and put it into the man hole to see how much oil there was in the tank. The result was an explosion and the poor Borah was blown away, no one knows where. Once on fire the oil in the travelling tank had to burn out and all Jubbalpore was illuminated for about three hours. Crowds of people quickly formed up at the scene of explosion and the Police Magistracy and some of the troops assembled to render whatever help they might be called upon to do for while the travelling tank was ablaze it was apprehended that the Installation would at any moment explode as the connecting pipe was on at the time from the Tank on the Railway embankment to the Stationary Tank below. In the vicinity of this Installation stands a thatched roof bungalow now a hundred yards away and several bungalows on either side of the Railway embankment. If this Installation is allowed to remain where it is after last night's experience the owners of bungalows near about may at any moment be subjected to heavy losses, and the tenants of these bungalows ruined in more ways than one House Accommodation at Jubbalpore is at a premium and people have to take whichever tenement they can obtain, but if, in addition to this difficult situation, oil Companies are to be allowed to keep their supplies in crowded quarters of the Station it would be literally adding fuel to fire.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE CIRCUIT EUROPEEN.

A PRELIMINARY list of the competitors who will take part in this tremendous race of five thousand kilometres across Europe has been published by the Automobile Club of France, and although the entires have not been finally closed, one may from a pretty general idea of the representative character of the various makes of cars which will take part. Among them may be noted Mercedes, Benz, F.I.A.T. Peugeot, Darracq, Chenard and Walcker, Gobron-Brillie, and the remarkable Pilain, which, as is generally known, has a direct drive on all three speeds by means of three small bevel pinions engaging with their large wheels on the live axle itself according to the slope on which the car is running. The practicability of this system will be closely watched by those who consider that the normal type of gear-box is capable of improvement. Of British cars one notices that the Wolsely, Daimler, and Beeston Humber intend to run their vehicles, and it is to be hoped that other names representative of the home industry may be added to the list. This competition has been organised for the months of July and August by the Automobile Clubs of Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy. A practical system of obtaining spirit and oil at a uniform price by means of interchangeable coupons has been drawn up already, as far as France is concerned, and the organisation of the route as a whole is making rapid progress.

The most noticeable feature, as far as car of the highest quality and reputation is concerned, undoubtedly is that they are becoming both more powerful and more luxurious, which naturally means that the limit of cost has not yet been reached. The Mercedes Company, for example, are making for 1907 and 1908 much more costly cars, which are of very high horse power for in addition to touring vehicles of forty-five horse-power, the seventy-five horse-power automobile is in great demand, and two hundred vehicles of the types have been ordered by the Mercedes English agents every one was considerably impressed at the recent show by the Marchand car, which was shown for the first time in this country, and it is not impressing to learn that it has succeeded in winning the SanRemo-Milan race for touring vehicles, by which the makers have acquired the much coveted Marsaglia Cup. This race is for touring vehicles pure and simple. The Premier Motor Company of Birmingham have taken up the agency for the United Kingdom for these vehicles. The British car, the twenty two to twenty eight horse power Crossley has also been doing well on the Continent. Mr. Baflin Hlade have just returned from a long tour through Europe, covering a distance of between seven and eight thousand miles on one of these vehicles. He states that some of the roads over which he travelled were of the vilest and most impossible description, but that the car behaved splendidly right through. In his wanderings he went through France, Italy, Austria, including Croatia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, and Switzerland.

It will be more than a little surprising if April 18th, 1906, does not make the beginning of an epoch as regards the solution of the problem of dealing with street traffic in our great cities. For on that day the initial run was made of the new Electrobus. It is almost impossible to take up any newspaper at present without reading strongly worded objections to the noise, vibration, and smell of some our petrol driven omnibuses. In the new departure everything is different. The vehicle starts, runs, and stops, practically in silence; there is of course, no smell, no jarring of ill-fitting gear-wheels, no odour of any kind or description. Its five points of control enable it to be manipulated in the thickest traffic with all the ease and simplicity that have long been characteristic of ordinary electric broughams, many of which run on solid tyres; and it is certainly noticeable that the electric motor appears to be indicated for use with these solid tyres, as opposed to the high-speed petrol engine which sets up an undesirable vibration when used with them. It appears to an unprejudiced observer that the streets of big cities cannot eventually be filled with a crowded assemblage of vehicles, all of which are emitting fumes, both of burnt gas and of partially burnt lubricating oil. Many experts who have been heretofore interested in omnibuses with explosive engines were present at this most interesting inauguration. The batteries are arranged to be changed every thirty miles, which process is accomplished in two or three minutes; and as current can now be obtained at 3-4d. per unit it seems likely that the system will be a commercial success. The promoters of this scheme, who are satisfied that the accumulators which they are using are as good as any, still look forward, as do all practical electricians, to a considerable improvement being effected in them sooner or later.

In the Automobile Club Journal Mr. Mervyn O' Gorman puts forward, in connection with the dust nuisance, some very interesting points in which attention is drawn to a point upon which I touched last week—namely, the fact that the differential gear, as at present fitted only averages the drive to the road-wheels themselves. From this it follows that when travelling at a good speed, where one wheel may be bumping over inequalities of the road, as it momentarily leaves the surface it is violently spun round by the peculiar action of the balance gear, and when it touches the ground again it immediately churns up, not only dust, but also small stones with which it comes in contact, and this also probably assists largely in the deterioration of the tyre itself. As already pointed out, these defects are proposed to be eliminated by the substitution of the new form of live axle, which I have already alluded to, and the official trials of which we are now awaiting. With reference to this invention it is rather remarkable to note that Mr. R. E. Philips now claims that he invented and patented the compound clutch driving gear, which is now being placed before the public, in the year 1882, but nothing much heretofore appears to have been accomplished as to taking it into general use.

The Divisional Court have quashed a conviction of the Bedford magistrates on the ground of bias and prejudice against motor cars. The case was supported by the Motor Union, which has contributed twenty pounds towards the expense of the appeal. It appears that Mr. Heywood, of Wickham Market, was charged at Bedford with driving at a speed dang

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1906.

SYLVICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

THE disappearance of trees from glades which once were sylvan and the practice of unregulated fellings in the Bombay jungles, have had full attention from Forest Officers, who, in the newly issued report, have something to say of their efforts in the direction of reproduction. In the Northern Division Mr. Gleadow, who submitted his record "with a lively sense of its shortcomings," states that natural regeneration by seed is far from satisfactory, whether the statement be taken as referring to teak or to other species. It is true, he says, that there are now in many places teak plants where none existed ten or twenty years ago, and it is also true that these plants are mainly due to the increasing effectiveness of fire protection. But he is forced to confess that, generally, they are not the kind of plant that the word seeding conjures up. Most often they are poor things, showing signs of having been repeatedly burnt back or perhaps cut back for rab. Such things, observes Mr. Gleadow, can hardly be called seedlings, not for the sake of hair-splitting, but because they lack the essential virtue of a seedling, its purity of origin and soundness of constitution. Neither have they the robust vigour of coppice-shoots. Some other officers of the Northern Circle have made optimistic reports which he is quite unable to endorse. Natural regeneration by seed is a branch of study, Mr Gleadow observes, which provides an enormous field for enquiry and specially interests him, but he has to admit that "much detailed knowledge of the subject has yet to be acquired. For regeneration to be good it is necessary that there should be seedlings existing before the coupe is felled, i.e., produced in open forest but it is not to be expected that the seed should germinate freely and live when fires, cattle and rab-collectors reduce the soil to a hard bare surface devoid of humus and offering poor lodgment to seeds." In criticising the condition of regenerated coupes, it is well to see what they were before the felling. It will be generally found that the coupes which allow us to congratulate ourselves were originally good forest. The reverse of the picture will show that originally poor coupes are now worse covered, and blanks extended, through cutting bad trees "to improve the growth" when there are no seedlings to replace the stumps that die, nor anything else to shelter the soil, keep down the grass, and give seeds a chance." The coppice method of regeneration, however, is generally good with good forest on good soil, Mr. Gleadow adds, no doubt the reproduction is excellent, but here again he differs from some, for he holds it folly to cut a bad tree in the hope of obtaining good coppice, when the tree is well isolated in grass. As often as not the stump dies leaving the soil more exposed than ever. He would pay attention to the younger coupes in thinning, instead of in the old, but hitherto the department has been unable to execute them. Such nurseries as are in existence showed good results and a more extensive rearing and planting of valuable economic seeds is being resorted to.

In East Khandesh natural regeneration from seed is not satisfactory. Over the greater part of the scrub jungle there are no signs of fresh seedlings, due, no doubt, to the poor soil, lack of cover and damage by cattle. Here and there a good deal of teak reproduction has been effected, and attempts had been made to grow more, but generally speaking, in Western Khandesh no Anjan trees are to be found in the sapling or pole stage. The forests consisted mainly of old trees, usually hollow at the base, scattered sparsely over the trap hills. Yet after the first rain at the end of June millions of Anjan seed germinated, throughout the Dhulia forests and in the Lalling Reserve the seedlings are stated to have come up like grass in many places. Test plots are to be marked out and specially protected. On the Shevgaon and Jamkhed ranges natural growth is reported to be promising. The hills are becoming covered with an excellent undergrowth in which it will be possible to start, in a few years, the planting of valuable indigenous species. Promising teak seedlings are making their appearance on the Jamkhed hills. The want of rain has militated against operations in artificial reproduction and experience has shown here, as elsewhere, that sending plants to distant divisions is not profitable. It has therefore been decided to reduce and maintain the Manjri nursery on a much smaller scale for the purpose of raising sufficient transplants for the forest of the Poona Division only. Experiments on exotic and indigenous species will in future also be made in this nursery. Writing of the forests of the Southern Circle, Mr. Murray says that a considerable amount of attention has been devoted to the study of the natural production of teak in the Kanara forests Apart from this species there is little or no occasion for anxiety, as the conditions are generally favourable to the reproduction of the commoner species, and the demand for these is still so limited compared with the existing supply that the necessity for special auxiliary measures hardly falls within the scope of practical politics at the present time.

Furthermore Mr. Murray tells us that the area producing teak capable of yielding first class timber is of very limited extent, comprising the slopes of the Ghauts and a comparatively small portion of the plateau where the rainfall is heavy and the local conditions are eminently suitable to the growth of forest vegetation. Unfortunately, he adds, it is just this prodigality of beneficent influences on the part of Nature which is so detrimental to the reproduction of the teak, requiring as it does much more light and space for its development than most of the commoner species which are capable of bearing shade and overcrowding with comparative equanimity and in many cases with actual benefit. Moreover, under the system of strict conservation in force now for so many years and the gradual decline of the population in the villages situated within the tract, there is no doubt the density of the forests is increasing to the manifest disadvantage of the teak. These adverse conditions are still further accentuated by the method of treatment adopted for the working of the forests under which the teak is practically the only tree exploited, being the only species for the timber of which there is any substantial demand. On the other hand the area is not so extensive as to render auxiliary measures ineffectual, and it is quite certain that much can be done by judicious planting and by fostering the growth of natural seedlings by ordinary sylvicultural operations well within the capacity of the present staff. Teak nurseries did not give satisfactory results; no more did experiments made with a parcel of camphor-seed from Japan. Some of the seed was apparently not sufficiently fresh, but some few of the plants which survive are reported to be in healthy condition. In the past year sylvicultural operations in Sind were handicapped by want of water. Cultural operations proper extended over an area of 9,712 acres out of 25,042 the rest representing the area which has been closed for reboisement by natural agencies. Germination was good, but the seedings, having obtained too little water to give them a fair start, were not very healthy and a large percentage succumbed to the unusually severe frosts that followed. Sind has perpetually to be on the alert in the matter of forest cultivation, so great are the forces which have to be contended with. As a protection against injury by cattle, the areas under reproduction are surrounded by fences of brushwood and thorns, and they are usually strong enough to keep out cattle, but it is not an uncommon practice in Sind to find these hedges broken through and cattle let in, for the areas contain invariably the best grass in the whole forest. The amount of injury to young growth in a year like the one under reference was somewhat severe. The evil cannot altogether be stopped, but it is said to be capable of being minimised by the vigilance of the subordinate staff and of the officers in executive charge of forest divisions. During last year no less than 270 miles of new hedges were constructed for the purpose and 1,091 miles of old hedges thoroughly repaired.

THE MONEY MARKET AND TRADE.

WE have recently heard how the money market can be handicapped, and it is interesting to look at the other side of the picture, and to see how the money market handicaps trade. The public's interest in the money market has never received the attention it deserves, for the real public is not the occasional investor or the speculator, but he who depends indirectly on the condition of the money market. There is a general idea that the money market is an organisation which works perfectly, and needs no outside supervision. Certainly the money market is a close corporation, but it by no means works smoothly. In a book by Mr. Lawson, recently issued by "The Financial Times" dealing with the subject at considerable length emphasis is laid on the position of the Banking world, and the statement is made that the most important of the public institutions exist in duplicate. As an example is given the head of the English Commercial world. There is the Bank of England which is looked upon as the centre of the world's money market, but there is besides the ordinary bank, called by the same name which has just as many troubles, as, possibly more than the ordinary commercial house. Its authority in Lombard Street was once supreme, but new elements, domestic and foreign, are breaking down old discipline, and a crisis has been hovering over its hold on its status. Mr. Lawson's most serious objection is to the self appointed task of our Money Market, of keeping up a constant and continuous supply of gold for other countries, over which it is always worrying itself. The task throws on the Bank of England utterly needless responsibilities; it hampers all the joint stock banks in the conduct of their domestic business; it compels every bill discounter and bill broker in the City to become a gambler against his will—not in bills which he understands, but in the movement of gold, which no one can foresee from day to day. It is this task also which prevents the various branches of the market from acting in harmony. While the Money Market continues to be constituted as it is, call money—in other words, the narrow margin of bank funds which has to be lent from day to day—will be an irresistible temptation to gamble in bills. It is the inevitable result of the fact that the Bill Brokers, in common with all other British Traders suffer from the fact that the abundance or scarcity of money is not guaged by its relation to the needs of domestic commerce, but by the demand for ready-made sovereigns, which England has undertaken to keep ready for the world. In plain language the English trader has to pay a heavy percentage above the reasonable rate because Lombard Street has a heavy accumulation of foreign paper to finance. "Handling such paper" says Mr. Lawson, "may be more commission business for us; nevertheless it takes precedence of everything else. Large supplies of floating capital must be kept for its service. The reservoir of ready-made sovereigns must always be full enough to meet the highest conceivable demands. When it makes a special call on us everything else must be set aside in its favour. The reservoir of ready-made sovereigns for foreign use claims the first attention, not only of the Bank of England, but of the joint stock bank and of the City Editors." The suppressed crisis, as it has been termed, has resulted in the germs of an understanding between Lombard St. and the Bank of England which is by no means calculated to minimise the effects of the foreign drain, and until some safeguard is found English Traders must suffer and pay for the accommodation of their rivals.

PRESERVING NIAGARA.

SO much indignation has been provoked by the announcement that the erection of the huge electrical generating stations at Niagara will ruin the Falls that the report of the investigating Committee comes as a relief. One of the chief questions at present, both in the States and in Canada, is whether the plant at the Victoria Falls shall be worked by private companies or by Government. The investigation of the question as to how far the development of the Falls power should be carried out was placed in the hands of an International Waterways Commission and their report has been issued after a year's consideration of the conditions of the Falls and the great tributary lakes. The report is a document which states plainly the feeling of the Commission and drastic legislation is proposed to check the depletion of the Falls. The report says: "The total quantity of water to be taken from the river by works now authorised is 60,900 cubic feet per second. Of this amount 26,700 cubic feet is to be taken on the American side, and the remainder 34,200 cubic feet on the Canadian side. This means that 27 per cent. of the average discharge, and 33 per cent. of the low water discharge of the Niagara River will cease to pass over the falls when these works are completed and in full operation. The quantity to be diverted is more than double the quantity which now passes over the American Fall, which at the average stage is about 27,800 cubic feet. That this will in general have an injurious effect upon the Falls seems self-evident. The volume of water to be diverted is about the equivalent of the entire discharge of Lake Superior over the Sault Ste. Marie. The amount thus far actually diverted is but 17,800 cubic feet per second, and has had an appreciable effect upon the Falls." There is insufficient data to foretell the effect of the full diversion at present authorised. The Falls can only be preserved by mutual legislation between the two countries and as a step in this direction the American Commissioners recommend legislation restricting American permits for diversions from the waters naturally tributary to Niagara Falls to 23,500 cubic feet per second and no more. This prohibition to remain in force for two years and then to become permanent law should the Canandian Government in the meantime have enacted legislation prohibiting a diversion in excess of 36,000 cubic feet per second. "Such legislation," state the Commissioners, "would give to Canada the advantage of diverting 7,500 cubic feet more per second than is diverted in the United States. The advantage is more apparent than real, since the power generated on the Canadian side will be to a large extent transmitted to and used in the United States. In the negotiation of a treaty, however, the point should be considered." The substance of this report was submitted to the Canadian Commissioners before the passing of the joint resolution with a view to uniting in a joint report. There was a substantial agreement in the statement of facts and there seems no doubt that there will be that sympathy which is necessary to excite all possible efforts for the preservation of Niagara in its natural condition.

THE Punjab is warned by the Meteorological Department to prepare for duststorms.

THE Shape Sar Chang, representative of the Tibetan Council, returns to Lhasa this month.

THE annual exhibitions of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be opened on the 13th August next.

JACOBABAD has made an early assertion of its thermal preeminence by registering a maximum shade temperature of 118·5 on Sunday last—the highest temperature recorded anywhere in India as yet this year.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Charles Rivett-Carnac, Financial Agent to the Siamese Government, of Fawley Lodge, Hythe, Hants, and Clytie, younger surviving daughter of Canon Greenstock, of Bangkok.

THE full text of the Anglo-Tibet Treaty is now on its way out from Home, and the important terms have already been made public. The Shape, who is still in the neighbourhood of Darjiling, has been informed that the Government of India is ready to receive eight lakhs of the first instalment of 23 lakhs agreed upon.

REPORTS regding snowfall indicate that in the Himalaya region the snow was less than usual up to the end of January, but that thereafter it was much heavier than usual. In Afghanistan the falls were above normal from November onwards, except in the month of January. It may be noted that during the current month a good deal of snow has fallen in the higher ranges of Kashmir.

A REPORT is current in Shanghai to the effect that Prince Ching was determined to resign his innumerable posts and ask leave to retire on account of old age, as soon as the negotiations with Russia concerning Manchuria came to an end. An incentive to do so lies in the fact that His Highness's influence with the Empress Dowager—the Emperor hates the Prince bitterly on account of his conduct following the coup d'etat of 1898—has lately been waning to a considerable degree.

COMMENTS on Lord Curzon's announcement that he withdrew a book from the publishers the "Pioneer" says great was the wisdom of Lord Salisbury. When he made Lord Curzon withdraw a book about India, which he had written just before his appointment as Viceroy, the old master of statecraft did one of the wisest things in his life. Yet one would like very much to have a look over the pages of the work which was withdrawn, for it might throw some light on seven years of somewhat amazing rule. If Lord Salisbury could have made his nominee abandon preconceptions as completely as he stopped their publication, the results of a great viceroyalty might have been more happy and even more useful.

CANINE ETHICS.

REFLECTIONS AT THE END OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

IT is never possible for me to reach the end of a season's hunting without finding myself involved in a series of interesting speculations on canine psychology. My annual reflections have convinced me that too little attention is paid to the mental characteristics of the dog, whether hound or lurcher, as distinct from the sort of intelligence developed through his association with man, which has resulted in the supersession of many of his peculiarly doggish propensities. Among our closest canine friends, therefore, we find few opportunities to study the dog as he really is, and not as a development off his original line and as a friend and companion of man.

It is only necessary, however, write a Hunting man in a home contemporary to study the dog as one of a kennel of hounds to understand something of the development of canine mentality on strictly canine line. As Darwin says in his Descent of Man, Social animals possess the highest possibilities of mental development among brutes. And, therefore, inasmuch as the kennel affords us the only civilised opportunity, to-day of seeing the dog living under conditions approaching the community life of the wild dog, it is there we shall find revealed in greater distinctness those canine, characteristics and canine ethics which are the peculiar property of the dog race under natural conditions and in its natural environment.

Hence, few lovers of dogs who do not hunt ever acquire a close a equaintance with the dog nature per se of their pets. They may fondly imagine they understand all about it, but the familiar animal of their health and bosom, house-dog or poodle, little resemble in his mental development the social animal of the Darwin.

If they doubt me, let them make a study of the dog, as I have done, both in his wilder Eastern aspect and in some of our big English kennels. They will soon learn that their pets, although they have acquired many things from their association with man, have lost numbers of doggish ways, morals, and resources, albeit a faint reflection will generally remain.

Foremost among the traits developed in the community-living animals will be found the virtue of subordination of self for common good, an elementary sense of duty to one's fellows, and of the obligation of the strong to defend the weak.

A close study of the hound, both in the field and kennels, close to the latter of which it is my pleasure to live, has revealed very plain traces of the old wild social life. A code of rules and regulations is manifestly existent amongst them, enjoining, for instance, invariable respect for age, strength, and wisdom, but first and foremost come loyalty and unvarying cooperation with the community. It is the greatest of all transgressions against the canine code for a hound to leave the pack.

The latter is the materialisation of the most primitive canine instinct. For in a wild state the pack was the only assurance of safety, and often of food. The pack's first law, therefore, is unity of action, and the exigencies of primitive wild life have so impressed this on the nature of the dog as a hunting animal that now, at the present day, we find the same law prevailing. In fact, we get into touch with the primitive dog in our hunting kennels on this point of cooperation. A single hound following a trail by scent will frequently be at a loss, for every now and then it will over run and miss the line, but when several are together this will seldom happen, and the pace of the pursuit will consequently be much greater and the chance of a kill more certain.

When once a find takes place and game is afoot, the importance of informing all at once is recognised by every member of the pack so that a united pursuit may be taken up while the scent is warm. Among all hounds and many wild dogs this signal to the community is given by tongue, but the hound has another and perfect method of signalling. For the canine tail may be set down as an extremely useful means of telegraphing news to the rest of the pack, after much the same fashion as flag-wagging between the detachments of an army.

The necessary co-operation of the pack, therefore involves the elements of politics and morals. The obedience of the young and inexperienced to their leaders and the observance of certain rules of conduct are a sine qua non of the success of any strategem, combination. If a hound leaves the pack or is lost for a time, it cannot have escaped the notice of even a casual observer how on his return the hackles of the olderhounds will go up, and growls will express their disapproval and anger at his conduct. In the same way, doubtless, the fathers of the primitive wiled packs greeted truants, possibly expressing their disapprobation in a still more forcible manner, especially when it became necessary to keep the pack off any cross trails, a duty which is now performed by the whipper-in. Consequently the huntsman really has a foundation of hereditary selfrestrain to work upon, and the mental process by which the hound accepts this discipline is probably derived from his belief that you and he are all members of one community and organization, in exactly the same way that the fox terrier or dachshund which lies upon our hearthrug probably considers himself as belonging to a pack, the other members of which are the human inhabitants of the house. Therefore, it involves no strain of imagination to conceive that from the canine point of view the master or the huntsman who rewards or punishes is merely an elongated and abnormally clever dog, of different shape and manners, certainly, to the common run of dog, but canine in his essential nature.

Tribal ethics are further revealed in the dislike which hounds often evince to one of their number, when, unless removed, that dog is doomed. As an interesting question of inherited morals, it may be noted that in the majority of cases the object of aversion will turn out to be an idler, one who has no love or capacity for his proper work Occasionally, too, a hound's surly temper will conduce to his unpopularity and eventual maltreatment by the otherwise quite good tempered members of the pack in combination.

It is an article of the strange unwriten code of the pack that every hound must be faithful to his fellows both in word and deed. A hound which gives tongue when no game is afoot—and such canine liars are not unknown, as every huntsman is aware—would spoil a whole day's hunting, and in a primitive state would have sent the pack supperless to bed. Consequently, it is interesting and amusing to observe the contempt with which a pack regard an untruthful member. His mendocity becomes perfectly well known, and, nay as he will, not one of his companions will honour him by answering his call, as they do the moment they have the faintest whimper from some old and trusted leader.

Loyalty to the pack, therefore, is an indispensable virtue. The very fact that an invitation is given to join in the pursuit as soon as the quarry is started, instead of the finder starting off after it on his own account is an illustration of this, and if one of the pack should be attacked by the quarry at bay, or by an enemy, his howls and outcry are instantly responded to by all within hearing.

The incontrollable nature of this impulse is often exhibited in the form of a canine street brawl, when in response to the yells and shrieks of the combatants, dogs rush to the spot from all sides and take part in the contest. The confused and irregular free fight which ensues is due to a disarrangement of natural politics by the arbitrary influence of human institutions. In a wild state the uproar would have been a faction fight, or an attack by an enemy with common and recognisable objections, and every dog within call would speedily know which side to take. At a foreign station in which I was serving a constant state of feud existed between the dogs in the man's lines and those in the officers' compounds. Stray adventurers from the former would steal down surreptitiously to search for titbits round the officers' mess. These would speedily be detected by the officers' dogs, and a posse comitatus of the latter would at once chase the intruder back to the lines, the latter, as he led up the road for dear life, yelling for assistance at the top of his voice. Thereupon his own pack, hearing his cries, would turn out in force and, being invariably more numerous than the enemy, they in their turn became the pursuers, and the officers' "pack" returned at full tilt to save their own skins.

TURKEY GIVES WAY.

Conditional Acceptance of British Terms.

ENGLAND'S DEMONSTRATION OF FORCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

It is understood that there are grounds for hoping that the dispute with Turkey regarding the Turco-Egyptian frontier is on the eve of settlement.

Turkey has accepted the British demands conditionally.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Cairo that the Porte has agreed to evacuate Tabah and all other places within Egyptian Territory.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Yesterday Tewfik Pacha visited Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who rejected certain proposals made and insisted on absolute compliance with the British demands.

Sir Nicholas reminded him that the term of grace was drawing to a conclusion.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Gazette" announces that Colonel Bullock, the Brigadier-General of the British force in Egypt, has been granted the temporary rank of Major-General.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Admiral Lambton with the Thetis, Perseus and Minerva is at Port Said awaiting orders. The ultimatum expires at midnight on Sunday and the fleet takes action immediately afterwards.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Ryan, the British Vice-Consul at Constantinople, has proceeded to Piraeus to assist the British Admiral in the event of the seizure of any Turkist port.

THE STRIKES IN ITALY.

Socialists Resign and Riots End.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The strike troubles continue at Rome where all the shops are shut.

The Socialist deputies have resigned in a body owing to the refusal of the Chamber and the Government to discontinue the employment of troops.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The strike at Rome has ended.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Changes of Far Reaching Importance.

BID FOR MORE REVENUE,

LONDON, MAY 11.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said one could not suppose that the Chinese Customs decree is intended to introduce any alteration in regard to the functions exercised by the Inspector-General, but the Legation at Peking is asking for explanations as to the exact meaning.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Times" Peking correspondent says it is no secret that the appointment of the Chinese Controllers of Customs aims at securing the revenue for military reforms.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Rockhill has informed the State Department that the diplomatists at Peking are of opinion that the Customs decree means a complete turning over of the Chinese Fiscal System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram dated London 11th instant, says:—The "Times" Peking correspondent regards the Customs decree as a fundamental change detrimental to European holders of Chinese bonds and leading towards a diversion of the Customs revenue to military purposes. He suggests a peremptory intimation that no change will be tolerated until foreign indebtedness is wiped out.

It is stated from Shanghai that the British Government have assented to the change.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

Cordial Entertainment in Australia.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Ministers of the Australian Commonwealth have banqueted the naval officers of the Japanese Training Squadron at Melbourne.

The Premier in his toast said that he hoped the Australian Training Squadron will soon pay a visit to Japan.

COUNT LAMSDORF'S SUCCESSOR.

Relief from Denmark.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Mon. A. P. d'Iswolsky, the present Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, succeeds Count Lamsdorf, who has been relieved of his functions.

THE EDUCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

No New Arrangement.

Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that it is not intended to interfere with the established policy, in respect to the education and training of Naval officers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DUMA.

Congratulation from Prisoners.

DEMANDS FOR POLITICAL AMNESTY.

LONDON, MAY 12.

At to-day's sitting] of the Duma congratulatory messages were read from prisoners in the gaols. The members cheered shouting Amnesty! Amnesty! The Duma adopted a motion thanking the prisoners

M. Muromzeff, President of the Duma, had an audience of the Tsar yesterday, and urged him most strongly to grant an amnesty to political prisoners.

The members of the Duma have declined the invitation of the St. Petersburg Municipality to a reception on the ground that the entertainment was impossible until an amnesty is granted to the political prisoners.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

Difficulty Increasing.

The situation in Natal is apparently more serious. The natives in Umisinga District are restless, and a loyal native has been murdered. Troops are concentrating at Helpmakaar.

THE EDUCATION BILL

Anglican Demonstration.

A huge Anglican demonstration to protest against the Education Bill was held in the Albert Hall last night.

The Bishop of London presided.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Departure From Canada.

H. R. H. the Prince Arthur of Connaught has left Canada homeward bound.

THE KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE STAKES.

A Popular Win.

LONDON, MAY 11, 5 P. M.

The latest betting on the race for the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes to be run to-morrow is :—

5 to 1 Donnetta.
7 to 1 Silver Streak.
8 to 1 Plum Centre.
8 to 1 St. Wulfram.
100 to 12 Gaspard.
9 to 1 Ambition.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes :—

Donnetta 1
St. Wulfram 2
Ambition 3

Fifteen horses started. The race was won by half a length one and half length separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was —

5 to 1 Donnetta.
25 to 1 St. Wulfram.
6 to 1 Ambition.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey, Lancashire and Yorkshire Win Easily.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The M. C. C. Cricket team has beaten Derbyshire by five wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Warwickshire by eight wickets.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Surrey has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 270 runs.

Northamptonshire has beaten Worcestershire by 41 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Hampshire by seven wickets.

PRICE OF SIND COTTON.

Record Price Obtained.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

Sind Cotton from Egyptian seed has been sold at ten pence per pound in Liverpool which is a record price.

A Press Note to hand on Saturday gives the following telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 1st May :—

"Proposals have been made by British Cotton Growing Association. I am forwarding message as follows. "Have sold shipment eleven bales Egyptian cotton from Sind at nine pence price per pound; quality excellent, and demand for similar cotton unlimited in Lancashire. I strongly urge pleasing as much as possible land in Sind under Egyptian cotton. I will undertake to buy all cotton grown from Egyptian seed, I recommend that any such cotton unsold be shipped at once." Is there any objection to permission being accorded to your Agriculatural Department entering into communication with British Cotton Growing Association regarding this offer? It is to be understood that cotton was shipped by Agricultural Department.'

A telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 5th May says :—

"Your telegram, dated 1st May. Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been informed as to the result of sales, and has been asked to communicate with British Cotton Growing Association."

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A special London cablegram to the Asian gives the following as the latest betting on the Derby:—

2 to 1 against Lally!
9 to 2 against Flair and alua.
10 to 1 against Picton.
12 to 1 against His Eminence.
14 to 1 against Nulli Secundus and Gorgos,
16 to 1 against Diamond Jubilee.
20 to 1 against the White Knight.
25 to 1 against Black Arrow.
33 to 1 Heytor, Sarcelle, Gingal, Troutbeck and Radium.

"BANDE MATARAM."

NOTICE OF PROHIBITION REVOKED.

COALS OF FIRE FOR THE AGITATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Mr. Lyon, Chief Secretary to Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam issued the following Circular to the Commissioners of Dacca, Rajshahi and Chitagon divisions yesterday:—Having regard to the self restraint generally displayed by the people of this Province on the occasion of the recent regrettable occurrence at Barisal the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the precautions indicated as desirable in the Circular dated 8th November last, may safely be relaxed. His Honour desires you to inform the Magistrates in your division that while it remains desirable that the Police authorities should require, by general and special notice, that licenses should be taken for processions in public places, such licenses should not be withheld unless there is a serious risk of the disturbance of public tranquillity, and the licenses should not prohibit the cry of "Bande Mataram." Except where it disturbs public worship or its utterance would cause irritation to the Mahomedan population. I am to add that the Executive authorities need not now concern themselves further with the cry of "Bande Mataram" provided it does not contravene the terms of the license and it is not directly intended to insult or annoy.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

THE DATE OF APPEAL FIXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The appeal preferred by Surendra Nath Banerjee against the fine of Rs. 200 imposed on him by Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate at Barisal, for disobeying the lawful order of the Magistrate and Police, will be heard before the District and Sessions Judge at Backergunge on Monday the 21st instant.

ST. GEORGE IN INDIA.

SOCIETY FORMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Last night an inaugural St. George's dinner was given at the Hotel Continental at which a goodly number were present. A practical result was that a committee was formed for the purpose of enrolling members into the Royal Society of St. George.

THE QUETTA SUMMER CAMP.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

It has been decided as an experimental measure that the British troops at Quetta shall spend the ensuing hot weather in Cantonments instead of moving out to Ziarat Camp as has of late years been the practice.

ARTILLERY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Capt. Crowdy, R. G. A., is posted to No. 5 Depot, Major Alexander, R. F. A., is posted, on promotion, to No. 6 Depot.

Capt. Davidson is posted to 5th Batty, R. F. A.

Lieut. Sinclair, R. H. A, is posted to O. Battery.

2nd Lieut. Wilson, No. 52 Company R. G. A., has been appointed Subaltern in the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Col. Blunt is confirmed as Chief Engineer, Eastern Command vice Col. Grant vacated.

THE CALCUTTA CREMATORIUM.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

There was a public trial of the Calcutta Crematorium this morning before the Chairman, and several superior officers of the Calcutta Corporation. The carcase of a calf put in, when the crematorium was heated to the right degree, was consumed in about an hour's time nothing being left but a handful of ashes.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS' DEFALCATIONS.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A defalcation of Rs. 16,000 has been discovered in the Collector's Department of the Calcutta Corporation. Two clerks are concerned one of whom has absconded. Under his arrangement with Corporation the Collector will have to make good the loss from his security of a lakh of rupees. The defalcations had been in progress apparently for some months, and it would seem that the success which attended operations of the offenders must have been due to a very lax system of supervision.

AN EARTHQUAKE RECORD AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY, 13.

The Simla seismograph of 12th shows an important distant shock of earthquake, the centre of disturbance being about 3:0 miles distant. The disturbance occurred about quarter to twelve and lasted about fifteen minutes.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE

TO BE STOPPED FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following Resolution is published in the "Gazette of India" :—

"The pay of the administrative grades of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department having been materially improved under the orders contained in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, it is considered that the grant of exchange compensation allowance, hitherto admissible to such officers under Finance Department Resolution No. 2432-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897, should be discontinued. The Governor-General-in-Council has therefore decided with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the grant of exchange compensation allowance to the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department shall, in case of Civil Engineers recruited in England in and after the year 1907, be admissible only while serving in the assistant and executive grades."

MEMORIES OF ABDUL HAMID,

Recalled by the deaths of Lord Currie and the Bey of Tunis.

SULTAN'S CRUMBLING EMPIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

The death is announced of the Bey of Tunis and of Lord Currie.

By ARLEY.

THE death of Lord Currie, a notable British ambassador, is a matter of more or less interest to all his countrymen. The death of the Bey of Tunis, on the other hand, has little interest in Europe, and not over much in North Africa, since Tunis has been a French protectorate for exactly a quarter of a century. But for at least one man the deaths of Lord Currie and the Bey of Tunis, (reported as they are, simultaneously,) will have a curious and sinister significance. That man is his Majesty Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey. For both Lord Currie and the late Bey could say, as Mr. Glastone said years ago, "In my life-time I have seen the Sultan's dominions diminished by one half" and the result has been an incalculable improvement in the condition of South-Eastern Europe.

Lord Currie and the late Bey had cause to know, the "Great Assassin" as few other men had. Ten years ago Sir Philip Currie was the most prominent diplomatist of the time. The eyes of the world were upon him, for as senior representative of the Powers at Constantinople to him fell the duty of bringing to the Sultan a sense of his responsibility for the massacres which he was believed to have instigated in Armenia. The policy of the "Bag and Baggage" in Turkey, so vehemently enunciated by Mr. Gladstone, was expected to be the result of the Sultan's acts, but for the hundredth time, Abdul Hamid wriggled and procrastinated successfully, and, in fact, lived to defy the British Government right down to yesterday. For that the jealousy of the Powers as to the result of the partition of Turkey must be thanked more than to any lack of firmness on the part of Sir Philip Currie. Lord Currie, had seen Bulgaria and Epirus, Eastern Roumelia and Crete lost to the Sultan, and if he has not live a to see the policy of the "Bag and Baggage" in active operation he has lived to see the demolition of the theory that Egypt is but a suzerain portion of the Sultan's dominions.

Similarly the late Bey of Tunis saw his dominions freed from the yoke of Abdul Hamid. Ever since 1575 the ancestors of the Bey acknowledged the suzerainty of the Sultans of Turkey. Under this they suffered all manner of oppression, and in 1871 the late Bey's father, Sidi Ali, got a respite from Turkish tyranny by means of an imperial firman, dated October 25th 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but which still clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

However what Sidi Ali was unable to secure by himself France got for him, and after the invasion of Tunis by the French in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasres-Said (May 12th 1881) confirmed by decrees of April 22nd, 1882, placed Tunis under the protection of France. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers, and when the now deceased Bey Sidi Mohamed, succeeded his father four years ago he was the first Bey of Tunis who was free from the Turkish yoke for over three hundred years.

Lord Currie had a distinguished career in diplomacy. For more than forty-four years he was in the public service, beginning as a clerk in the Foreign Office, where he made the speed record in writing and translating cipher despatches. As far back as thirty years ago began Lord Currie's experiences of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. when he was Secretary to Lord Salisbury's special Embassy to Constantinople. That was in 1876 the year that Abdul Hamid deposed that elder brother who died recently and having seized the brother's throne, has held it, through volumes of vicissitudes to this day.

Lord Currie was a handsome man—a fine type of a British Diplomat. His tastes were cultivated and his widow is perhaps ever more famous than her late husband. As "Violet Fane" she has been the authoress of more than a dozen books well worth reading. She was a sister of Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart., and besides writing a great deal of charming verse, Lady Currie was of great assistance to her late husband during those few years of his long official career during which he represented Britain at foreign Courts. Lord Currie's career ended with his Ambassadorship at Rome, where his tenure of office was not so felicitous as it might have been, though that was perhaps not the fault of the diplomatist. Lord Currie in 1902 retired to his country seat Hawley, Blackwater.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. N. Thompson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Governor of Southern Nigeria.

Messrs. Gaiger and Wilson are appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

Major Evans, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted six months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tichell, Punjab, and Mr. Jacobs, Bengal, officiate as Superintending Engineer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Ducat is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

Major Kennion, is posted as Consul-General, Khorassan.

Lieutenants Mackenzie and Biscoe, Indian Army, are selected as probationers in the Political Department.

The services of Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite are lent to the North-West Frontier Province.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pank, I. M. S., is granted leave of nine months.

Major Robinson, I. M. S, is posted to Jaipur and Major Duke, I M. S., to Bikaner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newmarch, Bagdad, is granted fifteen months' leave, Major Ramsay will officiate.

Captain O'Connor, Gyantse is granted eight months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Military—Major Donnan, Military Accounts Department, is granted three months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Simpson is appointed an Inspector of Mines.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenny to be Deputy and Major Bond, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Bell officiates Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra Railway.

Mr. T. G. Acres officiates as Traffic Superintendent, East Bengal State Railway and Mr. J. H. Murray as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

THE present position as regards construction work on the Shilman Railway is that the line has been laid as a surface one from Kachagarki, near Peshawar, to Warsak, thirteen miles. Thence to mile 300 (from Lahore), or ten miles on, to Haider Khan on the Kabul River, the Engineers have completed the realignment and survey, (which are improvements on the original plans. Thirty-five lakhs have been allotted for expenditure on these twenty three miles during the current year.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

THE progaistications regarding the success of the Annandale Gymkhana meetings this season have so far been amply fulfilled. Both the meetings hitherto held have had exceptionally large attendances and the entries for the different events have been such as have not been seen for many years past. This increased vitality has been largely due to the interest taken in the proceedings by the Viceregal party. Lord Curzon, when he went to Annandale, was always undisguisedly bored by the various competitions, while on the contrary Lord and Lady Minto and their daughters take a lively interest in every event and a representative of the family is almost always among the competitors. This naturally makes a considerable difference and both on the last and the previous Saturday, the Annandale Club and course presented a very different spectacle from that which was characteristic of them from 1900 to 1905. Unfortunately this interest in the Gymkhana events has not communicated itself to Racing Circles, and the Stewards have been obliged to abandon the annual summer race meeting on account of the paucity of entries. Whether this is due to the dates of the races clashing with race meetings in the plains or to the difficulty of getting ponies and horses up here is not clear, but the fact remains that only for one race were there five entrants and for the whole meeting the entries averaged only 2 1-4 horses per race. Under these circumstances there was obviously nothing for the Stewards to do but to give up the meeting, and this they have reluctantly done. As the race dates were thus left vacant it has been decided to advance the polo tournament a fortnight as this gives a greater chance of fine weather, and the dates now arranged for the tournament are May 26th, 28th and 30th with the Horse-show on May 31st. These dates are, however, for the present only provisional, as the various regiments &c., which have entered teams have first to be consulted to see if the changed dates will fit in with their other engagements. In place of the Race meeting there will be a "Racing Gymkhana" on Saturday, June, 2nd, when there will be a number of flat and hurdle races, but these will naturally be competed for mostly by local horses and ponies.

The weather is a subject which it is always desirable to avoid in a letter from a hill station. When one is sweltering in the plain, with a temperature between 100 degrees and 115 degrees in the shade any reference to the conditions on the hills with a maximum temperature of about 75 degree is apt to be resented, but the weather of the last day or two has been very trying. Up to Sunday the 6th everything was perfect. There was a wonderful panorama of the snows outlining the whole length of the northern horizon and from them came a cool breeze which kept the sun's heat down and the air refreshing, but since Sunday the wind has changed to the southward, clouds of dust have come up from the plains below and blotted out the view and like all other parts of India we are now enjoying a temperature above the average. Does this excessive heat all over the country portend a good monsoon and indicate that a full, moist, rain bearing current will sweep over the Agra, Delhi and Rajputana districts and clothe with green the country which at present resembles nothing more nearly than a desert! Within this desert there is hardly a blade of grass and the piles of hides at every wayside station indicate in unmistakable language the terrible mortality which has taken place among the cattle of these districts. It is indeed somewhat remarkable that the famine should be so acute and that there should be as many as 194,000 persons in receipt of relief in the United Provinces as there was only a failure of one rainy season in that area viz the monsoon of 1905 and a single failure of the rains is seldom associated with the acute distress now prevailing. No alleviation of this distress can be expected until the rains break out and in the mean time both the heat and the dryness are quite exceptional while so far as is known no one can say at present that the rains when they arrive will be unusually heavy. The variations of the rainfall of the whole of India during the past ten years have been as follows :—

years.	ins.	years.	ins.
1896	3·33 in defect	1901	5·69 in defect
1897	2·40 in excess	1902	1·20 in defect
1898	0·69 in excess	1903	2·11 in excess
1899	6·46 in defect	1 04	4·65 in defect
1900	0·77 in defect	1905	3·15(i) in defect

The above shows that during the past ten years the rainfall of India has been on seven occasions in defect of the normal and on only three occasions in excess so that it is open to any weather prophet to maintain that the country is at present passing through a dry period and that the present year will be dry, or on other hard to say on the principle that "dry" has turned up so frequently lately that the chances are heavily in favour of "wet" turning up in 1906.

Their Excellencies will give the usual weekly dinner at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday the 10th, and invitations have been issued for a dance afterwards. There will be no Gymkhana on Saturday next the 12th May, but a cricket match with mixed teams, ladies and men, will be held in its place. The stern sex will be handicapped in the manner which is characteristic of these events and the match will be between a station team and a team from Viceregal Lodge.

An event which has caused some surprise in the station occurred to a resident of a house on the Inveram Hill. Happening to go out into the verandah between 10 and 11 p.m. on Monday evening, he saw a man, evidently a European, attempting to enter a dressing room window. He immediately gave chase but the intruder escaped, leaving behind him his boots and stick. The former have been traced to a well-known shop and it is hoped will supply a clue to the police, in whose hands the matter has been placed.

A BOMBAY lady writing from Simla under date May 5th says :—

First of all I must begin by saying that I am not one of those wonderful people called an "Own Correspondent," I am a mere looker-on at what I once saw described in a paper as "the gay summer metropolis of the Indian Government." It is a very fine sentence that, it fills you with an immense sense of importance when your write Simla as your address. To go back to our gay metropolis. I will give it two great advantages, one is that once away from Simla town itself and the one dirty little narrow street that is called the Mall, one can appreciate it as a truly beautiful place, and the other advantage is coolness. I must go on by saying that we at present are not gay, we have, it is true, both His Excellency Lord Minto and the Commander-in-Chief in our midst, but that, so far as I can gather, has not made us really gay yet. We may still be waiting for the Punjab Government, which has not arrived.

Next year, it is said, our Punjab Government is to be taken away from us, either to Dalhousie, or, as a Bombay paper wisely remarked, to Mussoorie. I think it would be well if they did go, for it would leave more room for the rest of us, but I can hardly imagine the Punjab Government in the last-named hill-station, Mussoorie not being in the Punjab, and the society there being somewhat mixed. To continue, you will have no doubt read how we welcomed His Excellency the Viceroy and his wife and daughters outside Viceregal Lodge—the next excitement after that being the auction of the boxes for the coming theatrical season at the Town Hall. Everybody who was anybody went, including Her Excellency Lady Minto and her daughters, I could get very little information about it afterwards, except that the Ladies Elliot looked so sweet with green feathers in their hats, and that Colonel Williams made a very amusing speech, also that the boxes went for more this year than last year.

A disconsolate young lady informed me that there were ten women to every man in the room, a truly sad fact to have forced on one's knowledge so early in the season. She also remarked that nearly all the women were of that type called "smart," and that there did not seem to be many girls there.

(Continued on page 6.)

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

A GREAT JESUIT.

LIFE OF LOVE AND WORK.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

We regret to have to record the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J., at his residence in Wodehouse Road. His Grace had been suffering for many years from a malady to which Europeans fall victims after a long residence in this country. For some time past the complaint had been growing worse, and the weak state of His Grace caused anxiety in spite of everything that medical aid could do. The venerable Archbishop eventually lost all strength, and on Saturday evening at seven o'clock His grace sank peacefully to rest surrounded by his friends the Rev. H. Juergens, G. Althoff, C. Falk and other Fathers.

Dr. Dalhoff was 69 years old, having been born in Westphalia on 20th April 1837. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1859, and came out to India on the 1st March 1867, and was Professor of Mathematics and History in the Byculla School. He was ordained priest on 25th December, 1868, in 1873 was appointed superior of the Jesuit house in Bandora, in 1878 was superior of St. Vincent School at Poona, in 1879 was minister at Byculla, in 1879 superior at Byculla, and in December 1879 was appointed Rector of St. Xavier's College, the largest Jesuit educational institution in Bombay. After finishing his term of Rectorship he continued as Professor in that College until December 1885, when he was placed as Vicar at the Cathedral in Bhulesawar. After about a year he was sent to Deolali and Igatpuri as Chaplain. He returned to Bombay in July, 1897, as Vicar-General of the Diocese of Bombay. It was at this time Bombay saw the brilliant administration of Father Porter, of Stonyhurst and Dublin, who, as the first English Archbishop of Bombay, gave great hopes of a very useful career in India. Unfortunately the insidious climate of Bombay, and the insanitary surroundings hastened the end of this great man. On Archbishop Porter's sad death on 28th September 1899 Fr. Dalhoff was appointed by His Holiness Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese, pending the election of a new Archbishop. For more than two years Bombay was left without an Archbishop. During this time was felt the meddlesome nature of the Padroado, i.e. the right of patronage granted in the good "old times" by the Popes to the Kings of Portugal, under which the King of Portugal had the right of recommending a suitable candidate to the Vatican for any vacant See in the East Indies. This right was very much abused, and Bombay experienced a sad instance after Dr. Porter's death. After apparently a deal of haggling the King of Portugal agreed to recommend to the Holy See Fr. Dalhoff, who had been elected by the local Curia and on 6th Dec., 1901, Fr. Dalhoff was nominated Archbishop, to the great joy of everyone, with whom the reverend gentleman, by his gentle manners, kindliness of heart, and great meekness, was very popular. The consecration ceremony was held in the R.C. Cathedral in Bombay on 31st January 1902 by the late Dr. Goethals, Archbishop of Calcutta, assisted by the late Dr. Pagani, Bishop of Mangalore, and Dr. Linden, Bishop of Poona. The deceased late Archbishop was readily accessible to the humblest of his flock, and those who went to him for moral comfort or material help never went away unsatisfied. During his administration many improvements have been carried out. The magnificent pile of buildings on Wodehouse Road which were opened in January 1905, will be a standing memorial to the unflagging zeal of the venerable Archbishop. The new church, the central building, with the Girls School on one side, and Bishop's House on the other, is one of the most artistic buildings in the city, and the mosaic paintings inside are second to none in India. When the new church was opened, the old Fort Chapel, in Medows Street, had to be closed. It is a pity that such a historic house, dating from the Franciscan and Carmelite times, and containing as it does the holy remains of many notable men, should have been thrown open to profane use. The materialism of the times seems to affect even the religious houses. But if the Catholic public of Bombay had made a representation to the good Archbishop, the action of the Fathers, perhaps not known to the departed gentleman, might have been stopped, and the old church kept free from desecration.

FOURTEEN YEARS' WORK FOR GOD.

The fourteen years of his episcopal office, writes a correspondent who knew him well, has been remarkable for several enterprises ably initiated and successfully carried out. Among these may be mentioned :—

The building of the Church of the Holy Name with the new Archbishop's house and Fort Convent school attached. The necessity of this improvement had long been felt, and had gradually come to be realized in all quarters. The old Fort Chapel, though venerable with the memories of the past, was growing more and more insufficient for the increasing number of Catholics in the Fort district, and a more spacious church was imperatively demanded. The need of a more airy and commodious residence for the Archbishop had been obvious for years—especially, since the ill health and death of Dr. Porter. Laity, clergy and even Delegates Apostolic had urged His Grace to set up more salubrious and suitable quarters. Consequently a plot was secured in 1901, and the work commenced. The Convent school was opened for the first term of 1904; Archbishop's house on the 23rd February in the same year—just in time to receive Mgr. Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic, as its first guest; and the church was dedicated and blessed on the titular feast, January 15th, 1905.

The Provincial Council of Bombay, held from December 8th, 1893 to January 6th, 1894, under the presidency of Mgr. Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic. The Dioceses of Mangalore and Trichinopoly had just then been incorporated with the Diocese of Poona into the ecclesiastical province of Bombay; and for the first time the three suffragans with their Metropolitan met the Delegate Apostolic presiding in solemn council. The formal assemblies were held in the Cathedral, while deliberation and discussion was carried on in St. Xavier's College.

The opening of the Gujarat Mission at Ahmedabad and Anand in 1895, and at Wartal in 1898; besides introducing Convent schools at Ahmedabad and Anand. This was the work which during the Archbishop's recent audience, received the special commendation of the Pope, with encouragement to push on still further in the same direction.

The proposed church of St. Ignatius, to be built somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chinchpoogly or Parel, has long been in project; but although a plot of land has been secured, the progress of the fund has not been sufficient to justify the commencement of the work.

Within his episcopate of 14 years, Archbishop Dalhoff had twice visited Europe. The first occasion was in 1896 when, partly on account of weakened health, and partly to pay his visit "at limina," he was absent from January 9th to October 18th, Father Hoene acting as Vicar-General during his absence. The second was in 1905 and lasted from May 15th to October 5th. His Grace had unfortunately contracted diarrhœa at Karachi during the previous December, while on a diocesan visitation; and as the complaint lingered and threatened to become chronic, it was hoped that his system might be renovated by the voyage and that the ailment might disappear. Though at first this seemed to be the case, the benefit of travel was not lasting; and his Grace returned worse than before. Dr. Gomes was faithfully in attendance, but every kind of medical aid was tried in vain; and the complaint soon resolved itself into a gradual breaking up of the system, Increasing weakness soon resulted in inability to say mass. He was forced to leave the transaction of business to his Vicar-General, and to confine himself to his room. Towards the close of March matters took so serious a turn that the last sacraments were administered, and prayers were ordered throughout the archdiocese.

On April 20th was celebrated the commencement of his Grace's seventieth year (1837-1906), and the various schools and convents of Bombay

sent deputations of congratulation to Archbishop's House, with earnest wishes for his recovery. From that day the patient became gradually weaker, till he could hardly receive visitors or change his position without help.

ENTHUSIASTIC APPRECIATIONS.

I knew Theodore Dalhoff, (writes Father Althoff S. J.,) from his college days, part of which we spent together. He was well respected amongst us, then and since, for his geniality of character, cheerfulness and affability; and for his deep religious spirit and great regularity, combined with sound and healthy common sense. He had a keen appreciation of homely witticism, and always in his younger days showed a readiness to join in any excursion, discovery, or other enterprise that happened to be going. In his teaching life he was remarkable for his affability towards scholars and their parents, making no distinction of colour, race or rank. Naturally he was a great favourite among all. His whole episcopate was to my mind one continual exhibition of administrative talent.

Father Jurgens, S. J., Superior and Vicar General writing of the late Archbishop says:—I first met Fr. Dalhoff at Home in 1865, about half a year before he sailed for India. I met him here again twenty-one years later, when he was Vicar of the Cathedral in Kalbadevie. Since that time—namely, for the last twenty years—I have the most agreeable recollections of him. When Dr. Goethals arrived from Calcutta in 1892 to confer the episcopal consecration, he saluted him at their first meeting with the words: "I congratulate your Grace. You are the right man. Who could have thought of another." The late Archbishop was indeed the right man; for he possessed that rare gift of character which made him congenial to all and made every one feel at home with him. Sharply defined views and lofty principles but too often give the death-blow to agreeable relations; but not so with Archbishop Dalhoff. His well-balanced mind and kind heart made him the beloved father of his Diocese. Educational establishments, institutes of charity, religious houses, families and individuals were all equally sure to receive a full share of his paternal care and solicitude. According to the formula used in the Consecration service, he had promised for the love of God to be affable and merciful towards the poor, the homeless and the needy—and in this he certainly kept his word.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral obsequies of the late eminent Churchman were characterised by a remarkable though silent display of affection during the lying-in-State at the Convent Church in Wodehouse Road yesterday afternoon. From 3 o'clock his devoted flock for a whole hour almost struggled in their efforts to impress the parting kiss upon the jewelled ring upon the gloved hand of the dead Prelate. The body lay upon a Catafalque, resting in the coffin, covered the purple of sadness the broad forehead covered in a huge white mitre and the benign features of the dead were more like transparent wax. The hands were crossed upon the breast, holding a black cross, and wreaths lay thick upon the lower part of the catafalque. The tokens of affection offered to the dead were very touching, little children and old men and women making equally enthusiastic efforts to press the hand of the Prelate with their lips. At 3-30 p.m, the funeral service commenced—which was presided over by the Right Revd. Dr Bernard Beider Linden, Bishop of Poona, and half an hour later a procession was formed and the body of his Grace was carried by a party of soldiers of the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the procession wended its way through the Wellington Lines, Mayo. Road, Esplanade Road, and the Kalbadevie Road The Cathedral was reached at 5-25 p. m. There a special Catafalque had been erected draped in purple with white trimmings. The Cathedral was thronged with a serging crowd of mourners for the late distinguished churchman not only of the Catholic community but of other communities as well, among whom are many who admired the secular and religious principles of the deceased Archbishop. Mourning prevailed throughout the interior of the Church. At about 525 p.m. as the body was conveyed into the Church, the Band of the Royal Scots which was in attendance at the Church of the Holy Name from the early part of the afternoon, and which followed the Cortege, struck up the Dead March in Saul. The scene in the compound of the Cathedral was one the like of which has not been seen for years. The Service at the Cathedral was conducted by Bishop Linden of Poona.

The Rev. Father Jargens, S.J., during the course of the funeral oration said:—

"It was nearly seventeen years since that they assembled there to carry the earthly remains of the first Archbishop of Bombay to their last resting place. It was on the Sunday afternoon of the 29th September 1889 and now again on a Sunday afternoon they had assembled to carry to the last resting place the remains of their beloved second Archbishop. Their hearts overflowed when they recalled to mind what a man they had lost. For more than forty years he had lived amidst them in this country as a model of Christian virtue, of Christian humility, and of Christian piety. For all these years they were grateful to Almighty God that he had given to them an Archbishop according to His heart. His personal virtues and character had always been held in high respect by all of them; but when he was raised to the archepiscopal chair of Bombay and found wider field for development, they all knew what he had done for the honour of God, and for the glorification and propagation of the Holy Catholic Church. The time was too short to dwell upon all these things. The most characteristic feature which they all recognised in him could be very fitly expressed in the words of their Divine Saviour, when He said: "I am the good Sheph rd. I know mine, and mine know me." Christ knew his flock, and his flock knew him as the Son of God; Of course, no human being could attain to this; still, to a certain degree, they might rejoice in thinking that there was great truth in these words when they applied them to their late Archbishop. He knew all around him, and they all confided in him. They were all dear to him, particularly those who were suffering and were in need of help. Only a day ago when he was perhaps not fully in his senses, he (the preacher) thought he heard from his nearly dying lips the words "poor orphans." These words did not strike the speaker with astonishment, because they were natural to him. He thought of the poor, and the needy were always nearest to his heart. They had in their late Archbishop a true and sympathising father, who bestowed his care and solicitude on every one and ruled over this archdiocese for the past seventeen years in a spirit of peace, charity and justice. As they might have seen from the newspapers even the non-Christians inquired after his health during his last illness and sympathised with us in our loss. They might, therefore, well apply to him the words of St. Paul; "I have run a good race, I have kept my faith. I have consummated this life for the race, and an eternal crown is ready for me."

Leaving the Cathedral shortly after 6 p.m. the Cortege moved on to the Sewree Cemetery through Kalbadevi and Parel Roads. The line of carriages after depositing at the Cathedral extended along almost half a mile of the Kalbadevie Road and the Cathedral Street. The parking arrangements under the personal supervision of Inspector Coxen were all that could be desired. The coffin, which was of polished teak-wood trimmed with gilt buttons, though plain in appearance, was strikingly effective. On the arrival at the Cemetery at 7 p.m, the remains were conveyed to their last resting place by the military Sergeants. As the cortege advanced from the gate to the Chapel, in the centre of which had been built a special vault,—the borders of which, as well as the interior, were covered with evergreens and white flowers. The ceremony here was very pathetic, and the attendance, in addition to those who accompanied the cortege from the Cathedral was immense, the number of clergy being unparalleled since the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Porter. The Coffin bore the following inscription:

The most Revd. Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J,
Born 20th April, 1837.
Ordained Dec. 1868.
Consecrated Archbishop
31st January, 1892.
Died 12th May, 1906.
R. I P.

Wreaths and Crosses were sent by the Sisters of the Bandora Convent; Boarders of the Bandora Convent; Sisters of the Parel and Byculla Convents. Mr. Douglas-Bennett, Mr. Nolan, Mr. L. J. F., D'Souza, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Patell, Mr L. C. Pinto and family, Mrs. C. H, Dewey and family, Mrs. and Miss Bland and others. Among those present at the Sewree Cemetry to pay their last respects to the Archbishop were: Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. Douglass Bennett, Dr J. P. Barrey, Mr. F. C. Remington, Sisters of the Parel Convent, Miss Bland, Mr. C. J. Power, Mr. C. Helvett, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. J. Irvine, Sisters and pupils of Clare Road Convent. Sisters of the Holy Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Mongini, Dr. P. Rodrigues, Mr. E. Sloan, Mr. Porter, Mr. P. de Burgh, Mr. A. Warren Jones, Mr. Fahey, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. E. W. Flower, Dr. D. A. Monte, Dr. A G. Viegas, Mr. D. Ferreira, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. Alex-Britto, Dr. D, M. de Silva, and Dr. Gomes and others.

MR. BHARUCHA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shapurji Bharucha's speech could not fail to attract attention all over India and it has been only natural to expect a host of comments in the Press.

The Englishman says:—It has been left to a Gujerati merchant to give expression to the feelings which Bengali methods of agitation have aroused amongst business men of all classes throughout India. Mr. Shapurji Barucha whose speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay stock exchange has been telegraphed to us reflects an opinion which has been gradually gaining strength during the course of this miserable boycott and it is that the time has come for reasonable and sensible men in other parts of India to divorce themselves from the party whose nonsensical proceedings and utterances are steadily ruining the estimation in which the outer world holds educated Bengalis. Those of us who are in touch with matters in Bengal are fully aware that the self-styled martyrs, patriots and agitators represent but a small fraction of the population, but they utter such a deal of noise and so expend themselves on paper that they are likely to create the impression that they are a reflection of the Bengali nation. Hence it is that the Bengalis as a race are maligned. Superficial observers judge the Bengalis from the way in which the agitators talk and from what they read in Bengali newspapers, and the result is that the impression has got abroad that the Bengalis are mere talkers and ranters, having no sense of proportion, running hither and thither with one plan and another, but making no headway and bringing themselves into ridicule and contempt. The observer who mistakes the part for the whole may well satisfie the whole Bengali nation by remarking on the schemes for erecting a gigantic Federation Hall, for erecting mills for creating a National University, and for endowing a National University all of which have been brought forward within the last few months and all of which have collapsed. The fraction to which we allude will lay a foundation stone with great ceremony and much speaking and there the matter ends with cries of Bande Mataram whilst the leaders disperse to devise a National head gear and invent new honorific titles for themselves.

The pity of it is, as we have said, that the many suffer with the few. A leading Indian on the other side of India is hence led to condemn all Bengalis. "The Bengalis," he says, "who have amassed or squandered unearned increments on land for the past 50 or 60 years have not enriched our country with a single great industry. The Partition of Bengal has, as they say, aroused the deepest emotions. One would have thought their children would have leapt forth in the shape of offer of crores of rupees to help the Swadeshi movement and Swadeshi industries. The only children they gave birth to are wind-bags of words, heroics, theatricals, and occasional riots so long as there was no blood spilt." Remarks of this very cruel kind would not, we think, be made by those who have any knowledge of the average educated Bengali, but they are only too true of the agitators and their following. The witness from Bombay has, however, set an example which will, no doubt, be presently followed by a cloud of others. It is time, we think, that educated Bengalis as a mass made some movement to dissassociate themselves from the agitators. What the nation, if such exists amongst the manifold castes and creeds of Bengal, may be rightly blamed for its laxity in permitting a band of noisy orators and schoolboys to assume a representative attitude. So far all that has happened is that moderate and sensible men have one by one detached themselves from the party of agitation but it is the party of agitation which ought to be detached from the rest of the body politic.

The "Parsi" under the title "A counterblast" says: Mr. Barucha is too busy a man to spend much time as a general rule in pushing forward public opinion with the weight of his verbosity, but he naturally has his thoughts and reflections on public matters and they are good solid ones. There may have been some vehemonance with which he ran amok among the Congressmen, but there was not a little reason as well. Of course there is no essential reason why a professor of mathematics should not be as competent in economic matters as a stockbroker, but if Mr. Bharucha is inclined to be bitter it is not altogether without reason. He does not offer any alternative in the Poverty theorists estimate of the average income of the Indian. The Poverty men themselves by no means agree, though to most of us the prospect of living on the annual thirty rupees ascribed to the cultivator by the optimists of the school is hardly less appalling than that of leaving on the thirteen rupees of the pessimists. Mr. Bharucha lets Mr. Dadabhoy's estimate of an average annual income of Rs 30 pass as granted; but he points out that a smaller proportion of the annual income goes in taxes than in any other country. This reflection may not make the peasant any fatter, but whatever the depth of Indias poverty, one cannot believe the Indian is so terribly burned when the annual incidence of land tax is only one rupee per head, of salt tax three and a half annas, and of what some call the boundless extravagance of Lord Kitchener on useless and unnecessary defences, an anna and a half per head per year for five years. Comparison with the populace of England or America is vain; but India has lately been compared with Russia in methods of Govern ment, the peasantry in both countries live a hard and frugal life, not much more than keeping body and soul together, yet the Russians are annually taxed Rs. 21 to 22 per head. There is certainly food for reflection here. Mr. Bharucha's reference to the annual 42 crores of rupees drawn, mostly under false pretences, by the patriots of the American Civil War, was a picturesque contrast to the pension department of the drain on Indian revenues. The gist of the argument is that though the Indian, is undoubtedly poor, he is very lightly taxed; though the army is expensive it is very small; and though official incomes and pensions have to be paid there is a huge population to pay them.

With Mr. Bharucha's more particular onslaughts on Mr. Gokhale and Babu Surrendranath Banno jee we have little to do. His sneer at the fact that Mr. Dadabhai's India is the India of half a century ago may, perhaps, be little unkind, if true, while his blunt references to the peculiar limits of the Bengali's truculence may cause as much pain in the eloquent province as the sight of blood itself. Babu Surendranath, he dismisses with the appropbrious title of Apotheosis of Shoddy. With regard to Mr. Gokhale, can we deny that the hardest thing Mr. Bharucha said of him is true—that he, with other Western India men who should know better, have become so enslaved by Bengali eloquence that now we commonly see the unedifying spectacle which Mr. Bharucha so tersely describes as the "tail wagging the dog." That is what it amounts to, and has already been deplored in these columns. There are plenty of things to put right—the British Government is not so perfect but that we can point out items for improvement, but we can only play second fiddle to Bengal if we go in for Bengali music.

Finally said Mr. Bharucha, "India wants an arbiter to see that no one class supplants the other." It is open for the Indian, if he likes, to prefer the chance of being supplanted by a class of his own complexion to being supplanted by the Englishman. But no such small indigenous class could hope to hold the upper hand, and we fear it is only too true that a native class sufficiently porwerful to be dominant would be a greater burden than this Englishman. We hope for a more ideal state of things in the future, but must recognise, with Mr Bharucha, that it has not yet arrived.

"The" Indian Social Reformer says:—Of one thing Mr. Broacha may rest assured. If he had an object in making the attack—an utterly wanton one totally unconnected with the occasion—he has taken the surest step to defeat it. If he had none, the public will know what to think of this affront on absent men. All these long months, when Mr. Gokhale was here Mr Broacha held his tongue. When Mr Gokhale is not here, he gets upon his dung-hill and concocts and publishes insulting false hoods against him on the pretext of presiding at the annual meeting of the Share Bazar fraternity. This may be prudent but it is hardly suggestive of the valour which Mr Broacha seemed to assume for himself in his speech.

Why do we write so strongly on the subject? First, because we honour Mr. Gokhale for his life of self-sacrifice which, perpaps, it is too much to expect Mr. Broacha to appreciate or even to understand. But there is a more important reason still. From the very commencement of this journal, it has been its policy to discuss social and general questions freely and frankly. A responsibility rests on us, to express our abhorrence emphatically of such attacks as the which Mr Broacha has made on Mr. Gokhle and the Hindus at large. We realise that the cause of social reform will be grievously compromised in the eyes of the people by an important plank being torn from its platform for the purpose of adding a culbit to Mr. Broacha's stature. No social reformer can have a spark of sympathy with such an attack as that he has made on Mr. Gokhale.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

I have come to the conclusion that to be really smart here you must wear a very small hat turned up at the corners, and placed well over your nose, to this you attach a veil and your smartness is complete. It does not matter at all if the hat suits you, the thing is to place it at the right angle. We have been promised a very good theatrical season.

We begin with "Dandy Dick" to be presented some time the end of this month. I am going to that, I have so often heard of the Simla stages, and the Simla A.-D.-C., and now here is my chance, besides I am sure my grandfather in his time went to see "Dandy Dick" and as he was a very worthy old gentleman in all things, I should like to follow his example.

Our last excitement was the lunch at Annandale given by the staff, and followed by a Gymkhana. It was a very pleasant meeting, and I noticed one or two pretty frocks nearly all ladies, however, were in riding habits. Her Excellency Lady Minto won the second prize in the Education Race. I do not marvel that some of the ladies failed in that race, one of the numerous questions being Give the name of a certain Under-Secretary in a cetain department. There are so many Under-Secretaries and so many departments! How could one possibly ask a lady to remember all their names, unless she had a most excellent memory, or her calling-book handy. I got up rather early from the meeting, and stopped to watch the gay crowd coming back.

The thing that really struck me were the rickshaws and uniforms of the Jhan pannies. Now I wonder is it the shops that work out the marvelous colours that the men are clothed in, or it is the fair owners of the rickshaws themselves? First there flashed past me a rickshaw, the body being navy blue, and the high light wheels yellow, canary yellow, you might almost say bright canary yellow—the men with yellow turbans, yellow putties, blue coats and yellow breasts. I gasped. Again another rickshaw, this time the men were Turks, with baggy short white trowsers, embroidered jackets and the red fez on their heads. I began to think I was in Constantinople. Away in the distance I saw yet another scheme of colour, this time of dark mauve, light mauve, brown and emerald green. I turned to go, my eyes were dazzled. Too much excitement is bad both for the body and the nerves.

There is to be a small dance at Viceregal Lodge on May 3rd, and the United Service Club give a ball at the end of this month. The State dinner and Levee take place on the 24th May, and the State Ball on the 7th June. Her Excellency Lady Minto has an "At Home" on Thursday May 10th, and there is to be a Garden-Party on May 17th.

Of official news I have very little, there was a great speculation as to who was to succeed Sir A. T. Arundel, in the Home membership—a few people considered Bombay might have a look in, while it was generally thought that a high official in Simla would get it. Our doubts have been set at rest by the appointment of Sir Harvey Adamson from Burma. We had forgotten Burma, except one or two wise people who last cold weather marvelled somewhat at the spectacle of Sir Harvey Adamson attending the Budget debate. They afterwards prophesied that something might come of it. Bombay's talents have evidently not as yet struck the Home Government. The Simla paper had quite made up its mind to the high official in Simla. They thus ably describe their disappointment, "the pen of Mr. John Morley was dashed aside by the influenc of Sir Hugh Barnes," and with the picture imprinted on our mind of Mr. Morley's pen being rudely dashed about I will close this letter.

Now here we were all expectation,
And filled with a gentle election,
But a lean man called Barnes,
With nastly bad yarns,
Has created an 'orrid sensation.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

R. I. M's. SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

OLD BOYS vs. PIONEERS.

This game was commenced with Messrs. Shipp and Fischer as referees, with a large attendance of spectators. The Old Boys attacked at first, but were repulsed by the good hitting of the Pioneers' backs. Play ruled in favour of the Old Boys, but the Pioneers defended well. The Old Boys, however, attacked strongly and a goal resulted from A. Spilling. After this the Pioneers played up well and kept the Old Boys backs busy although their forwards were slow in shooting. The Old Boys now relieved by good hitting by their backs and through the combination of their forwards put on a second goal by G. Brewin. Half time was called with the score Old Boys' two goals to Pioneers nil. After the interval the Pioneers pressed for a time, but the Old Boys again obtained the ascendancy and got into the Pioneers' twenty-five. The Pioneers' back howe ever were playing a thoroughly safe game and time after time cleared, only to have the ball brought us again into their quarters. The Pioneers now had a look in and attacked with vigour, but hit behind. The Old Boys then had most of the game and scored a third goal by A. Spilling. The play was not of the most skilful kind, frequent obstructions being noticeable on both sides. The Old Boys however were much the more experienced team and their forwards had a better understanding. The Pioneers' backs were most useful, especially the left back, and time after time he stopped the Old Boys rushes. The Old Boys did not play up to their great reputation and will have to improve a lot if they wish to retain the coveted trophy.

The following were the teams:—C. H. S. Old Boys:—Goal, G. Flynn; Backs, N. Essai and E. D. Smith; Half Back, F. Warder, R. O. Reilly and R. Fido; Forwards, S. Brewio, G. Brewio, A. Spilling, N. George and R. Vinning.

Pioneers:—Goal, Cantowalla; Backs, Lim and Yonid; Half Backs, Tabavall, Azz and P. Chinoy; Forwards, Bhagu, R, Panthaki, Balco. S. Paloo and B. Panthaki.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs. R. G. A.

These teams played on the North Ground where the crowd was not so great as at other matches, the game on the South Ground taking away a great proportion of the spectators. The R. I. M. Team attacked immediately after the start, but did not score. The Gunners took the ball down the field but it went behind. From the bully the R. I. M. pressed and by excellent play scored their first goal. After the resumption they still continued their attack, the good play of their centre forward being most noticeable. The Gunners' backs played a sound game however and staved off the attacks for some time and play continued in the centre. The Marine side now pressed and registered their second goal. Then for a while play was of a give and take character the R. I. M. forwards slowing good combination. The Gunners were again pressed and the R. I. M. scored their third goal. Half time was then called. After the interval the Gunners pressed the Marine hard and looked like scoring on two or three occasions. The Marine side however kept their goal intact and in turn pressing the Gunners scored their fourth goal. Just at the call of time the R. I. M. forwards by good combination brought the ball up the field and scored an excellent goal.

The Referees were Lieut-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Cadell.

The R. I. M. Dockyard are to be congratulated on their victory which was well deserved, their combination being excellent. They should do well in future encounters. The play of their forwards was a revelation to many who had not seen them before, Kelly being the most prominent.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Total Depreciation of Insurance Shares.

THE "ELECTROBUS" PROSPECTUS.

LONDON, April 27.

The most direct effect of the great earthquake on the Stock Exchange was naturally felt in the Insurance share market, but it was quite impossible for dealers to attempt to adjust prices with any accuracy to the real position of the companies. So they let down prices to an extent which represents, as calculation shows, a total depreciation in insurance shares of 61·4 millions sterling. The first great uncertainly is as to the amount of the damage; to the next, as to the proportion insured with British offices; then, as to the extent of their liability for fires directly or indirectly due to earthquake; then as to how much of the damage is direct and how much indirect; and finally, as to whether the companies will endeavour to limit their payments to their strict legal liability or will in their generosity, and to avoid almost endless complications, settle claims in the very liberal manner which has been suggested by some of the cablegrams from New York. Even when the exact amount of the payments is ascertained—at present it may be estimated at under ten millions sterling—we are far from arriving at the proper depreciation in the value of the shares. The ideal basis for the operations of a fire office, is, of course, that the aggregate premiums received by the companies in each year should be so calculated as to provide for the losses of that year, in which case the value of the shares would suffer no depreciation at all.

But of course a disaster of the rarity and magnitude of that which has overtaken San Francisco frustrates all efforts, however, scientifically conceived, to gain complete advantage from the laws of average, and even in the case of some of the most conservatively managed companies temporary reduction of dividends is possible. Amid all the uncertainty, dealers have taken refuge in the expedient of quoting abnormally wide prices, and it is therefore difficult even to ascertain what the real market values are. But taking the middle price in each case, the aggregate fall during the two days succeeding the disaster in the market valuation of the shares of fire insurance companies officially quoted was, as just stated, about £ 61-4 millions sterling, to which the two big Liverpool offices—the Royal and the Liverpool and London and Globe—contributed over a million each. The mere possible loss of dividend in itself is not the only factor in the decline. The earthquake comes as a reminder that the regularity of the dividends paid by the big companies is always subject to disturbance by abnormal conflagrations, and anything which tends to remove insurance shares from the category of stable investment 'securities naturally tends also to lower their market value. But taking all this into account it certainly appears that the heaviness of the fall in insurance shares has been the result of an exaggerated scare.

Just as the tube railways are to be superseded by the petrol omnibuses—the poor District Railway, by the way, seems to have received another blow in the sudden discovery of heavy depreciation—so are the petrol omnibuses to be superseded by the electrobus. At least, that is the claim of the prospectus of the London Electrobus Company now before the public. Electric omnibuses would certainly be superior in every way, but can they pay? There is no doubt the present company will pay its vendor, who receives £20,000. for seven years' rights to a patent upon which there is no independent report, besides the benefit of a contract for supplying the company with omnibuses. But will it pay the shareholders? There is an estimate in the prospectus to show that it will, but the document does not explain why petrol motor-cars are so much more common than electric motor-cars, in spite of the admitted advantages of the latter over the former except on the point of expense. Nor does it explain why the excellent service of electric cabs which appeared on the London streets some time ago so ignominiously disappeared, although it gave so much satisfaction to the public. In short, the prospectus estimate of a profit of about 40 per cent. per annum on the capital is not convincing. It has to be proved that an electric omnibus will pay at all

The question as to whether a company can deal in its own debentures has cropped up again, this time in connection with the company which owns the Stock Exchange itself. Not so very long ago it was the practice of many a company to dabble in its own debenture stocks, but recent legal decisions seemed to distinctly lay it down that once a company buys its own debentures it has redeemed them and must not sell them again. The managers of the Stock Exchange, however, seem uncertain as to whether the decision applies in their case. It was the only point of general importance discussed at the meeting of Stock Exchange proprietors last week—at which about forty-five out of a possible seventeen hundred were present—unless the question of dividend which the proprietors of the Stock Exchange receive be regarded as of general importance. It is quite evident from the reply given to a question by Mr. H. W. Symes, the chairman, that the managers regard the dividend as raised to a £12 basis, that is 100 per cent. per annum. As to the debentures, could they, asked first one member and then another, be resold after they had been purchased for investment by the managers? The second member, who had raised the question at the previous meeting a year before, cited the Tasker case to prove that, once having bought the debentures, the Stock Exchange ought to cancel them and to exhibit the cancellation in the balance-sheet. Mr. Symes admitted that the question had been anticipated, and that the managers had, on that very morning, discussed the subject with their solicitor, although, said he, the matter was not finally settled. he referred to the upsetting of judicial findings, but stated that the managers would endeavour to obtain a definite decision upon the point. He gave no promise that the debentures would not be dealt in. As a matter of fact, the present holding amounts to only £9,200, out of a total of £130,546, of investments. The Stock Exchange, of course, is not a limited liability company, but it appears rather remarkable that the managers should still have doubts on the point of the life or death, the continued existence or the automatic cancellation, of the debentures. By the tone of the chairman's speech, it seemed as though the managers were confident that the debentures so purchased could be kept alive, and the way in which the Stock Exchange balance-sheet is prepared confirms this impression. On the other hand, the contention that the debentures ought legally to be cancelled met with the acknowledgment that doubt existed on the point, so that the position is rather remarkable.

The competition of Manchester in the handling of grain cargoes for distribution to inland town has been increasing felt at Liverpool. and at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association two matters were mentioned in respect of which the Liverpool docks are at a considerable disadvantage as compared with the Ship Canal. One of these, the excessive scale of charges for master porterage, has been pressed upon the attention of the Dock Board for many months past, and within the last few days a promise has been given that it shall be thoroughly investigated early next month. The other question is that of derect connection between ship and roil without the intervention of cartage. At present this is possible only at the Haarington, East Brunswick, and Sandon docks, and we gather that so far the arrangement recently made between the Dock Board and the railway companies has not been of very much use to the grain trade. The Board is being urged to lay railway lines at all the principal docks, but it is doubtful whether sufficient quay space is available for the necessary sidings or could be provided without immense expenditure.

New-York, 30th April 1904.—"We have used Cypridol capsules with brilliant results; far better we may say than we have obtained with protoiodide of mercury preparations. We will see that supplies go to all physicians on the ships" (Unsolicited) William T Jenkins M.D. General Director and late Medical Officer of the Port of New York.

TREE COTTON.

CULTIVATION AT DEESA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a fact well-known to commercial circles in this country that the deterioration in the staple of its raw cotton during the past 20 or 30 years has given rise to the gravest anxiety. It is greatly feared that if this deterioration continue in the same proportion, the chief product of India's soil will ultimately prove useless, even for the low quality of yarn and cloth at present produced in her mills. It has, therefore, become commercially the burning question of the day how to produce a long stapled cotton which may be universally grown in place of the very inferior varieties which are now raised. This has been spoken of as the "Philosopher's Stone of Indian Agriculture" and the news will be warmly welcomed throughout the land that this precious stone has at length been found.

I have had the good fortune to discover that there exists a tree, practically indigenous, at present growing in various parts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, which produces a cotton infinitely superior both in classification and staple to American cotton, and in classification alone cannot be equalled in Egypt. It is an astonishing fact that the value of this tree's product has not up to this time been discovered by any one in the cotton trade notwithstanding the fact that the tree has been known to exist since the time of the Mutiny, and probably for hundreds of years previously. The only uses to which the cotton it produces has so far been put are the manufacture of wicks for lamps in Hindu temples and the stuffing of beds and pillows.

I first saw the tree in a friend's garden at Deesa, and on examining the cotton obtained from it at once recognised its great value, and set to work to obtain information in the neighbourhood with regard to its origin. I found there were a number of similar trees in other gardens, and that a few miles from the town there was a large hedge entirely composed of them from which I was able to procure a large sample of cotton. After carefully examining it I unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that it possibly would ultimately revolutionise the cotton cultivation of India. I then sent samples to Bombay and Liverpool where experts in the former city classed it as "Fine" white in colour, staple 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inches long, and said it would spin up to 60s—in the latter city it was classed "Superfine" colour white, staple 1 3/16 to 1 1-4 inches in length and valued at 7/8½ per lb, above the price of "midding" American. I then decided to undertake the cultivation of the tree on a large scale, bought up the available seed and made arrangements to procure all grown in the neighbourhood in the future.

There are now considerably over a lakh of trees on this plantation in a most flourishing condition growing to a height of from four to five and-a-half feet, full of buds and bolls and bearing cotton daily after being planted only six months. The quality of the "new crop" 1906, cotton is superior both in classification and staple to that of the parent tree. The yield the first year has been estimated by experts at a minimum amount of 2 to 4 oz. per tree, and as there will be over 3,200 trees to the acre this gives a total yield of 400 to 800 lbs. per acre, which is above the average of Egypts and no less than from eight to sixteen times greater than the average of all India. The second year's crop will probably be double the first, and the third year's double the second. Each succeeding crop will no doubt increase still further, as it is well-known that trees of this variety after the third year have yielded five to ten lbs. of clean cotton per tree annually during a known life of 20 years and over. It will thus be seen that if one-third of the cotton-growing area of India were planted with this tree the result of the second years would be a crop far in excess of that of this country and America put togeher. The quality is so excellent that it opens an entirely new field for Indian manufactures, the importance of which, bearing so greatly as it does upon the future prosperity of the country, cannot be over-estimated.

I was formerly for twenty years a member of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, and have had five years experience of cotton-growing in Egypt. This cotton has been called Spence Cotton in recognition of the fact that I was the first to discover its important value and to bring it to the notice of the commercial community.

Several cotton trees have been tried in this country notably those from Peru, Brazil, but the first will not grow in the plains at all, and the latter has not been found practically suitable to the climate. The great advantage and importance of the Spence Cotton tree is that it is practically indigenous, that it has been found all over Western India, and no doubt exist in the East, and that it will grow and flourish practically in any soil in this country.—Yours, &c.

J. R. SPENCE.

Wellas Cotton Plantation, Dessa 20th August.

Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Arabia were. Sir Frances Maclean, Sir Thomas Gallway, Brigadier General Sir J. C. Willcocks and Lady Willcocks, Sir S. C. King and Lady King, General C. A. Anderson, Col. W. H. J. Bond, C. B., Hon. J. Boyle, Col. F. H. R. Drummond, C. I. E., Brig General and Mrs. E. C. F. Hamilton, Major General Mrs. Haig, Mr. H. Wendent, H. H. Sir Kunvar Ranber Singh, K.C.B.,

The report that seventy loads of dyngmite were recently stolen from the Kalka-Simla Railway is an exaggeration. Seventy pounds only were stolen from the stores at Barogh, during the absence of the watchman on duty. The police have been unable so far to trace the thieves. The statement that a similar theft by Pathans ocurred on this railway last year is untrue. The dynamite has probably been stolen to sell to fish-poachers who use it with destructive effect in the Punjab rivers.

BABY COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered with Sores—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN TWO WEEKS

Mrs. George J. Steese, of 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disfiguring skin humours daily made by Cuticura Remedies, after physicians, and all else had failed: "I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humour, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, her little face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbours advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Cuticura Soap and the box of Cuticura Ointment, the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body was as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost a fortune instead of the small sum it cost us to cure our baby, after spending much money on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients. A single set of Cuticura Soap and Ointment is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases.

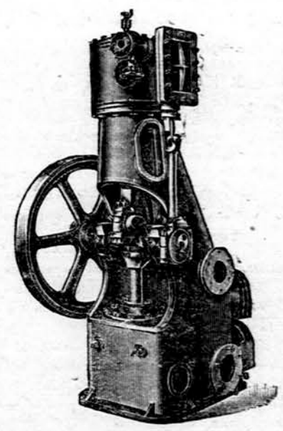
Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



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Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
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Zam-Buk kills pain, and rubbing it in so strengthens weak muscles and joints that the troubles seldom recurs. For rheumatism, stiffness, and all aching and painful conditions of the body and limbs, Zam-Buk is invaluable.

Mr. Alexander Wainwright, of 10, Silk-street, Manningham, Bradford, went through the Afghan War and endured all the hardships of soldiering at that period without apparently any ill-results. But after his return to civilian life a disease broke out as a consequence of the old campaigning, and has only yielded at last to the virtues of Zam-Buk. Mr. Wainright says:—

"Soldiering in 1878 was not what it is to-day. There were not the railways there are now, and the amount of marching with the heavy kit then carried produced a terrible strain. I did not experience any serious ill-effects at the time, but last November twelve months I found that my left leg was failing me. Gradually a great weakness set in, and right under the knee was a hard lump. I went into the Bradford Infirmary, and was operated on successfully, but afterwards my leg began to ache, not only in the knee, but from toes to thigh. I could barely walk. The pain was a sort of gnawing, aching sensation that seemed to run right through my leg. I thought I should be a cripple for life. At length I was persuaded to try Zam-Buk. I rubbed it well in all over the leg, kneading it into the muscles and joints. Witness the wonderful result! My left leg is now practically as well as the right, and I can get about with ease and comfort. Zam-Buk gets right down into the tissues."

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BARODA.

REVENUE MINISTER'S REPORT.

Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, C. I. E. Revenue Minister of Baroda, in his Administration report on that State, addressed to H. H. the Gaekwar says :—

The year, unfortnatley was a year of famine in many parts of the State; and the distress coming after a series of bad years required prompt and extensive relief operations. Relief works were opened in different parts of the State and Your Highness was also pleased to give substantial help to the cultivators in the afflicted districts, by a liberal remission of the Land Revenue, current and arrear, to the extent of 29 lacs of rupees, or nearly £ 2,00,000. The collection of large portions of the Revenue Demand, not covered by this remission, was also suspended, and large advances were made to the cultivators to sink irrigation wells. These generous and considerate measures had an excellent effect. They enabled the agricultural population to follow their avocations in their own villages and fields, instead of crowding to our relief centres in large numbers; and they have considerably lightened the burden of debt from which the cultivators have suffered for years.

Other measures, equally wise and benevolent, were sanctioned during the year under review, and are briefly noted below. And, on the whole, Your Highness's Government can look back on the year with legitimate satisfaction, as a year of progress and reforms.

Foremost among the useful measures, introduced within the year under report, was the formation of an Executive Council by Your Highness, early in the year. The Council assisted Your Highness in preparing the Programme of our Famine Relief operations and has, since Your Highness's departure for Europe, directed and controlled the administration of the State in all departments of work. It meets twice in the month, and each session generally lasts for three or four days. It is gratifying to record that while every Member of the Council acts and votes with perfect independence according to his own judgment the deliberations of the Council have been uniformly marked by harmony and mutual courtesy.

(LEGISLATION.)

Two Legislative Measures of special importance came into force during the past year. One of them was for the Prevention of Infant Marriages; and the other vested the State with some control and supervision over Religious and Charitable Institutions. Both the measures excited some public feeling at first; but the modifications which were made in the Bills in deference to public opinion, and the moderation with which the measures have been worked, have allayed these feelings, and, to great extent, reconciled the people to these very necessary measures of reform.

In the Judicial Department the separation of Judicial and Executive Duties was virtually completed in the past year: and Your Highness has also taken measures for the prompt disposal of judicial work in all Courts of the State. The experiments of having petty Civil and Criminal disputes disposed of by village authorities has also been continued with success.

THE DECENTRALISATION.

Of the vast Revenue Department, ordered by Your Highness, was carried out early in the year. The Department is now divided into five Sections; a responsible officer is placed in immediate charge of each Section: and the experience of the past twelve months goes to shew that more attention is paid to every branch of work under this system than could be done under the old arrangement. The most important reform effected in the first Section of the Revenue Department, was a revision of the direct taxes. Over two hundred different kinds of the taxes, levied on the different professions and castes were swept away under Your Highness's orders; and an Income Tax on a uniform scale, exempting the poorest classes, was introduced throughout the State. A further reform, raising the minimum limit of the taxable incomes has been ordered by Your Highness, and will come into force from the next year.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Arrangements have been made for the proper supervision of Religious Institutions over which the State has assumed control by the New Act. The management of Wards' Estate and the education of Minor are receiving adequate attention. And steps have been taken for the prompt payment of compensation in Land Acquisition Cases.

INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISE.

We are somewhat backward still in industries and enterprise, and it must be admitted that Baroda does not yet take rank with Ahmedabad and Surat and other Industrial centres in Western India. Progress in this direction must be a work of years. But signs of improvement are already perceptible. Foremost among the measures, adopted for the encouragement of trades and industries, were two successive revisions of the tariff, which were sanctioned by Your Highness in the last year. Large classes of goods were exempted, and only a small number of paying articles remained subject to duties. A third fiscal reform, abolishing all duties levied in petty towns, and making a further reduction in the number of articles subject to frontier duties comes into force from the next year. The hand-loom industry received a great impetus in the last year, a new and simple loom called the Sayaji Loom, has been invented in our Weaving School, the number of hand-looms at work has doubled in Padad and Visavadar and a handloom Weaving Company has been formed at Mensana. Mill industry showed an equally satisfactory progress in the last year, and the transfer of the State Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda to private hands has given and impetus to private enterprise. Two new mills have been commenced at Baroda, and a ginning factory with wavi-s apparatus has been established at Kadi. It may be added that the dying factory at Padad is shewing continued progress; the chocolate factory at Billimora has been re-opened in the current year; the State sugar factory at Gandevi has been transferred to private hands and the valuable concession made to the cultivators of these parts of Bestowing on them the ownership of all trees growing on their holdings is likely to help the sugar industry. Students were sent last year to Europe America, and Japan to learn mechanical engineering and other useful professions; the services of a silk-expert were borrowed from the Bengal Government in the current year for the extension of sericulture in this State; and the pearl-fishery of the Dwarka sea-coast is under investigation by an expert whose services have been lent by the Ceylon Government.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Not the least important reform, introduced in the last year, was the organization of a complete system of Self-Government throughout the State. The old Village Communities were re-organized and invested with powers of Village Administration; groups of them were formed into electorates and returned members to the Taluka Boards and the Taluka Boards returned members to the four District Boards, to which a handsome allotment of Rs. 4,45,000 has been made in the current year for carrying out the duties imposed on them by the Act. The larger towns of the State have also been formed into Self-Governing Municipalities and specific grants and sources of income have been allotted to them for the discharge of the duties imposed on them by another Act.

The organization of the Forest Department on modern principles has now been completed after the labour of years and working plans have been prepared for the preservation of forests and the sale of trees by rotation. The transfer of the management of unreserved forests to the Revenue Department proper will save the people from forest control and consequent harassment; and Your Highness has made a valuable concession by bestowing on the cultivators of Songadh the ownership of all trees growing on their own holdings,—a concession made before to the tenants of other parts of the State.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

According to the Bombay principles was introduced in this State over twenty years ago and Baroda land system has all the merits and all the faults of the Bombay Ryotwari system. The services of a Bombay Civilian were lent to this State, last year, to revise the Settlement of the Talukas where a revision had become due. A satisfactory Settlement of the difficult Patan Taluka was the first result of his careful and sympathetic labours; and Your Highness was pleased to sanction an abatement of over half a lac of rupees from the previous Revenue Demand of this Taluka, in consideration of its present condition.

FINANCE &c.

The administration of Finance was beset with exceptional difficulties in a year of famine and large remissions and suspensions of the Land Revenue. But the work has been performed by our able and experienced Accountant General with care, foresight, and success.

Over six lacs of rupees were spent last year, as in preceding years, on Education in a State the population of which is under twenty lacs; and nearly one half the boys of the school going age were actually under instruction, a result whic his seen in few places in India. The Baroda College continues to be one of the most successful institutions affiliated to the Bombay University; our Technical School contin-es to teach useful industries to students; and a proposal to extend Compulsory Education throughout the State is under consideration.

Forty hospitals and dispensaries gave relief to nearly two hundred thousand new patients, i. e. not counting the same patient more than once. The number represents one-tenth the entire population of the State, and shews the popularity of the institutions. (Chapter XXII)

IRRIGATION.

Great endeavours were made in past years to construct large and useful Irrigation Works, but it must be confessed that our success has not been commensurate with our endeavours. It may be on account of the deficient rainfall of the last seven or eight years, or it may be from other causes, that our expectations have not in all cases been fulfilled. The perennial supply of rivers which was reckoned upon has failed, and the catchment areas secured for large reservoirs have not brought in the quantity of water that was expected. The duty of revising old plans and estimates and in some cases of altering works already constructed to suit the present circumstances, has devolved on the present Chief Engineer, who has already distinguished himself by the construction of large and successful Irrigation Works in Mysore. On the other hand, our Railway Systems have paid well and new extension are under consideration.

A revision in the scale of salaries, paid to the inferior officers, has been effected in the different Departments. A better scale of pay has attracted better men in the Jail Department and the Police; and the administration of both these Departments was marked by some reforms in the last year.

Relief operations were organised and supervised with foresight and care by the Famine Commissioner, and were completely successful. Nearly three lacs of rupees were spent on relief Works and over six lacs were disbursed in advances to cultivators and others. There was no epidemic disease in our relief camps, no increase in the death-rate of the year, and no loss of life from famine.

LOCUSTS.

THEIR HABITS AND METHODS OF DESTRUCTION.

In a report on the Bombay Locust by Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, the writer discusses the methods which can be adopted for their destruction, based on their habits and conditions of life. He says :—

The flying locust emerges from the grass lands in September and enter the crops. In ordinary years the locust when for the first time is observed, and as it immediately destroys the crops, any method of dealing with it is of great importance.

The daily habits of the locust at this time are as follows :— During the night it ordinarily remains motionless on the plants or on trees, not feeding and apparently numbed with cold. Should the nights be warm, it is active throughout the night and it disturbed drops to the ground and hops away. During October and early November it flies during the night migrating from place to place. As the sun rises the locust becomes active and commences to feed; about eight o'clock, it is sufficiently active to fly, and may be driven along the crops, flying low and soon settling. At midday, it is flying aimlessly about in the air feeding on the crops, and when disturbed circling overhead. About 5 p. m. it again settles down, and may be driven in any direction if the breeze is not strong. After that it sets down for the night. The practice of cultivators is to go into the fields and beat tins to frighten the locust, as the latter has no ear; except in its during the locusts and hence them fly aimlessly from plant to plant. During October 1903 it was found possible to clear entirely a field of locusts by beating it through with a line; the work must be done between 7 30 to 9-30 a. m. and 4-30 to 6 40 p.m. As no other than the locusts do drive. This was effected with great ease; the locusts could be driven out into waste lands or on to babul trees, and in most cases the locusts flew away the next night and were not seen in that village again. This is the only possible method of dealing with them at this time. Attempts were made to drive the locusts into patches of crops which were poisoned. The locusts were driven into such patches, but the poison used was too strong and the locusts flew away without feeding.

In November, when the nights become cold, the locusts are torpid and helpless at night, and may then be destroyed. If they are in the crops, they may be driven out into any adjoining trees or waste lands. They prefer to sleep on trees in the cold nights, clustering on the top of the trees where the sun will strike them warm in the morning. From November to March is the time for killing the locusts at night when they are torpid in the only effectual one. The locusts then are active by day, usually migrating over the forests a distance of five to seven miles and seeking about 5 p. m. in a compact mass on the trees. The simplest way to kill them is to form gangs of labourers armed with brooms each under one leader, with a number of tree climbers attached to each gang. From 2 a. m. to 6 a. m. the gangs work, the climbers shaking the branches of the trees, the gangs below steadily beating the locusts to death as they fall down. The gangs work from different points and continue till daylight those locusts that are not killed by the brooms gather on tree trunks on bushes. In ditches and may be swept into bag as soon as they can be seen. The whole area cleared in then swept up the locusts piled in heaps and either burnt treated with a solution of disinfectant or buried. Many variations of this treatment were tried and none were so effectual as that described above. It is advisable to mark down at evening the exact spots where the locusts settle, as it is not easy to find the best place to work at in the darkness. The same method is practicable in every village and when sufficient inducements offer, the Villager practises it successfully. From November to March this method alone proves satisfactory, for it is impossible to destroy the locusts by day, as they are active and move readily. The same is true during the next two periods, the second migration and the scattering period. When the locusts are torpid at night they may be destroyed; but when they are scattered over the country and no longer in swarms, they cannot be attacked on any large scale.

With the first fall of rain, the coupling period commences, and the locusts can then be caught in hand during the day, for they are sluggish and motionless. In wet weather they fly on the bushes and may be caught in the hand. Women and children catch them easily and it is simply a question of offering a sufficient reward for a given quantity of locusts. Though they are then scattered, there are particular spots where they congregate in greater numbers, and where they may be caught fairly readily. This brings the flying locusts to an end, no eggs and hoppers alone remaining to be destroyed.

THE EFFECT OF INSECTICIDES ON LOCUSTS.

Insecticides act in three ways on insects, through the stomach, through the skin or spiracles, and through the respiratory system. With so large and active an insect as the Bombay locust we should use a stomach poison if possible as being the most reliable, and use arsenic as the best stomach poison. Arsenic can be used in two ways, in solution in water or as an insoluble compound.

Both have been tried on locusts in captivity: locusts were fed with (1) fodder dipped in the standard lead arsenicate wash, i.e., 1 lb. lead arsenate 5 lb. jaggery, 100 gals. water. (2) Fodder dipped in sodium arsenate 5 lb., jaggery 40 lb., water 200 gals. (3) Natal locust mixture, on fodder and in a saucer. The first killed eighty per cent in 12 hours, the locusts feeding on the fodder. The second and third killed none, the locusts declining to feed on the fodder or to drink any of the mixture. It may be pointed out that in (1) the mixture is insoluble, probably not tasted by the locusts and the same as used for crops for other insects: in (2) and (3) there is a large proportion of soluble alkali arsenate, that might taste unpleasant and deter the locust from feeding; also the solution is very strong and syrupy. In all cases locusts refused the strong solutions and were killed by the weak solution. The question of using arsenic as a poison for locusts has been tried in many countries, and in Natal considerable success has resulted from the use of arsenical mixtures as poisons. The chief objections to the use of arsenic in India are (1) the danger to cattle if the arsenic is strong enough to poison them, since the mixture, if to be used generally, must be used freely and without careful supervision; (2) the difficulty of obtaining and distributing it over large areas; (3) its application.

The Natal locust mixture contains 1 oz. of caustic soda, 4 oz. of white arsenic, 4 oz. of ground valerian root, and 20 lb. of jaggery or sugar in every five gals of mixture. It is a thick syrupy solution containing soluble arsenic. It is highly poisonous to cattle. It requires care in its preparation and will kill living plants on which it is placed. Its use would be for painting or dipping forage when would be placed in the fields where the locusts would find it. It failed absolutely with Bombay locusts when applied to plants, when put in bundles of grass and juari in the field amongst a swarm of locusts, and when fed to locusts in captivity.

Arsenic as used on crops is used in an insoluble form, in very weak strength in water. It poisons locusts in captivity, and does not poison cattle. A number of experiments were made by Captain Walker, M. R. C. V. S., Punjab.

There seems some misapprension regarding the publication of crop forecasts in the "India Trade Journal." These deal only with crops generally from the standpoint of the Government of India. Local forecasts, such as jute in Bengal and cotton in Bombay, are published by the local Governments and there has never been the least intention of interfering with the existing arrangements.

The work in connection with the dismantling of the big guns at Trincomalee is almost at an end now, says the "Times of Ceylon," and it is expected that the company of the Ceylon and Mauritius Battalion, R.G.A., who were ordered there especially for that purpose in February, will be returning by the end of this month. It has been definitely decided that a small detachment of Native Artillery will be always stationed at Trincomalee in charge of a native officer.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

In a speech to his constituents in Durban on April 20, Mr. J. G Maydon, Minister of Railways and Harbours, said that the poll tax had been made an excuse for an exhibition of resistance which had long been contemplated. He thanked God that the tax had forced the issue at an unfavourable time, because there was no doubt that the natives, thinking that the time was ripe, had shown what was in their mind, thus enabling the Government to deal with discontent that had long been seething. He was glad to say that they had met with a certain measure of success achieved at small cost and with little loss of life. Some urged that they ought to call upon the Imperial Government for aid. He was glad to hear cries of "No" because such a course had never for a moment been contemplated. At whatever cost, possibly heavy of money and perhaps of blood, Ministers had decided to face the problem, God helping and backed by the colony, without asking for imperial aid, and thereby giving the Imperial Government the right of interfering in the final settlement, because such a right would be mischievous to the interests of South Africa. The Government had kept a firm hold, and believed that they would be successful to the end.

Mr. C. J. Smythe, the Premier, made an important speech at Nottingham Road on April 21. He said that the Imperial Government's recent interference had been unwarranted, and the resignation of the Ministry had been the only means of protesting against it. He indignantly denied that the Ministry had sought to embarrass the home Government or that it had resigned for party reasons. The Ministry desired to have nothing to do with Liberals, Conservatives, or Labour representatives. The people of Natal would not interfere with them if they did not interfere with the people of Natal. The Ministry had realised the serious responsibility of taking their fellow-creatures' lives, but they were quite prepared to defend the recent executions of natives. The Government intended to do what they conceived to be their duty, even though they were in consequence called bloodthirsty murderers. The Premier totally rejected the suggestion that Imperial troops should be requisitioned to assist in the suppressing the present outbreak He would be very sorry to see Natal ask for such assistance. From the moment the assistance was given the Imperial Government would take charge and the settlement would be removed from Natal's hands.

Mr. Smythe's colleague in the representation of the Lion's River Division Col. Greene, said that the recent scenes of the native trouble was due to the Imperial Government's suspension of the execution of natives, which had impaired Natal's authority in the eyes of the natives.

Col. Mackenzie, the officer who led the column which effected the capture of the murderers of Sub-Inspector Hunt, said that Natal and now had quite enough of imperial interference. "Lord help us," he said, "if there is any more."

Sir James Liege Hulet, member of the Legislative Assemble and a former Minister of Native Affairs, addressing his constituents at Verulam, warned some philanthropists that their regrettable agitation might result in injuring instead of assisting its objects. Natal, he said, had always dealt justly by the natives. The natives could not find people of Natal was more than a question of mere abstract right and wrong. If their policy were bad it would recoil upon themselves. The natives, Sir James continued were now entitled to some form of representation. That question must be faced. A black franchise was impossible, but a council of chiefs or something similar should be created. A much higher grade of magistrates was required. The standard had deteriorated of recent years. The Mounted Police be must thoroughly reformed. They were detested throughout the native locations owing to their immoralities.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Pietermaritzburg, writing on April 20 said:—The Government have decided not be avail themselves of Dinizulu's offer to send an impi to capture Bambaata, as it is not considered desirable to make an impi through Zululand. The efforts of the Government are necessarily confined to catching Bambaata. The whole colony is actuated by the laudable desire to settle the business itself and will endure considerable sacrifices before asking for imperial assistance.

A telegram from Eshowe, April 21, says :—Bambaata's following is now estimated at 1,200. These are chiefly young bloods, drawn from various tribes, the chiefs of which declare that they are loyal, but are powerless to restrain the malcontents, who refuse to obey their chiefs. The authority of the latter has been so consistently undermined by the white policy of recent years that they are now unable, even if they were willing, to quench the sedition of the younger spirits of some of their followers. It is expected that considerable portions of several ostensibly loyal tribes will eventually join Bambaata, who is diligently making use of the present full in the operations by telling the disaffected natives that the Government is afraid, and that therefore now is the time to overthrow the whites. When doctors are out collecting certain roots round Ceteswayo's grave, near which Bambaata has divorced, and are playing on the superstitions of the surrounding tribes.

Eshowe, April 24 ("Reuter.")—A telegram has been received from Mr. Saunders the native commissioner, reporting that Bambaata, with 300 followers, fled from Nkandhla into the bush last night, and that the Natal police, the Inland Mounted Rifles, and other armed forces are in pursuit of him. The Commissioner anticipates that he will be close to Bambaata this morning The rebel chief is fleeing in the direction of Natal. The force on the other side of the Tugela has been warned.

Pietermaritzburg, April 25 ("Times").—Information reached Nkandhla on Monday night that Bambaata was contemplating to escape from the forest. A force of police and Volunteers under Col. Mansel moved in pursuit in the directions indicated but returned the following afternoon without having found traces of Bambaata. Further reports present him as having left the forest, but there is no trustworthy information as to his whereabouts. A Reuter telegram from Durban of April 24 says After a long consultation with Mr. Saunders, the Native Commissioner for Natal, Dinizulu's chief indiuna Mankulumana has left to confer with Siganadda's tribe, and to displ the belief prevailing among the natives that Dinzulu has in any way countenanced rebellion. Dinizulu is furious at the desecration of the grave of his father, King Cetewayo, around which Bambaata's witch doctors have been conducting ceremonies to play upon the superstition of the natives.

Sir Richard Solomon Attorney-General of the Transvaal, has sent the following telegram to Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor, to convey to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal its warmest thanks for the Transvaal's most generous offer and to express the Ministry's high appreciation of the spirit prompting the offer.

The "Times of Natal" dwells on the significance of the assistance being given by the Transvaal to Natal. "We would gladly accept imperial troops," the journal says, "but for the threat that that would be made an excuse for some meddling. We do not object to the Imperial factor operating legitimately through the man on the spot, whether High Commissioner or Governor, but we object to being handicapped by the arbitrary interference of party politicians at Westminster. From this trouble good will come. An enormous impetus will be given to the federal movement. We colonies must share our common burdens and be self-reliant. Therein lies the best guarantee of the empire's integrity.

A meeting was summoned by the Mayor of Johannesburg on April 24 to consider the question of assisting Natal. The Mayor who was supported by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and Sir George Farrar together with a number of Volunteer officers and old Irregulars, read out to the crowded meeting a letter from the Lieutenant Governor who emphasised the fact that the movement had the hearty support of Lord Selborne himself and of the Executive Council. The Lieutenant-Governor's letter concluded:—It is at a time like this when we feel that artificial boundaries are obliterated and that we are one people in South Africa. The Mayor said that if Natal had made a mistake in her native policy it was on the side of indulgence. Sir Percy Fitz-Patrick moved a resolution of sympathy and thanks to the Transvaal Government, for requesting to be allowed to render further help if needed. Mr. Abe Bailey suggested that a further 5,000 men should be employed with a view to impressing the natives with the earnestness of the whites. Sixty per cent. of the Transvaal Volunteers have offered themselves for service. Five hundred have been accepted; they will mobilise tomorrow and leave on Friday.

Durban, April 25 (Reuter).—Col. Mackenzie leaves Pietermaritzburg to-morrow in command of 2,000 men of the field force, including Royston's Horse. He will be accompanied by Col. Sir A. Woods-Sampson as chief of Staff.

The Government announces that the Militia Reserves in certain up-country districts may be called out in a few days' time.

Below is now to a complete state of defence. The garrison is from 400 to 500 strong.

EGYPT.

Cairo, April 22.—The increase of the army of occupation is favourably regarded by an enormous majority among Europeans, the Cairo correspondent of the "Times" states. The native Press is divided. "Al Lewa," the organ of Mustapha Pasha Kamel, declares that, if Great Britain is seeking to provoke the Egyptians, the very fact of the occupation constitutes sufficient provocation already. "Al Moyad" deprecates attaching undue importance to the frontier dispute, while the remainder of the native Press as a rule refrains from committing itself on the subject.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" states that a report which is credited in official circles has reached Cairo to the effect that the Turks have pulled down the boundary pillars at Rafa, near El Arish.

The British Garrison in Egypt.—Reuters' Agency is informed that it is intended to increase the British force in Egypt by about 1,000 men, bringing the total garrison up to a strength of 5,000. The troops which are being despatched are intended for service in Egypt paper, and not in the Soudan. In addition to the companies of the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers, now in Crete, which have been ordered to rejoin the regiment in Egypt, the Inniskilling Dragoons (at present started in Ireland), and U batty, of the Horse Art., now at Christchurch, have received orders to proceed to Cairo by the middle of May. An infantry battalion will also be despatched to Egypt, probably from Malta.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, THE 12TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Average hours.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall, Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 11th.	29·871	NNE	13	84·6	78·9	51	.....	7·68	—4·35
Jask	29·820	N.E	6	86·3	79·2	83	.....	7·76	+3·47
Muscat 11th...	29·811	S.E	3	100·3	85·0	...	.....	3·66	—0·31
Aden 11th.....	29·830	SE	7	90·2	82·3	69	.....	1·11	—1·35
Lahore	29·31	NW	3	109·9	75·7	33	.....	4·86	+0·84
Sirsa	29·357	Calm	2	111·3	79·3	31	.....	4·33	+2·19
Delhi	29·01	N.W	10	109·2	82·9	28	.....	2·88	—0·65
Agra	29·515	S.W	4	109·0	84·9	19	.....	2·12	+0·33
Cawnpore.....	29·585	N.N.W	4	110·4	81·3	19	.....	2·69	+0·59
Allahabad ...	29·90	W.S.W	5	113·1	82·5	17	.....	0·78	—1·40
Jhansi	29·842	W.S.W	8	111·4	81·7	33	.....	1·27	—0·77
Jacobabad ...	29·637	W.N.W	7	114·9	77·2	31	.....	4·20	+2·27
Karachi	29·768	W.N.W	16	91·9	79··	82	.....	2·41	+0·80
Jeypore.....	29·658	W.N.W	5	112·3	86·6	19	.....	1·55	—0·9
Ajmere.....	29·673	W	5	111·9	81·0	25	.....	1·45	—0·47
Deesa.....	29·753	N.W	5	117·8	78·9	28	.....	1·32	+0·77
Ahmedabad..	29·762	W.N.W	5	117·4	83·1	4	.....	0·37	—0·32
Bhuj	29·789	W.N.W	14	111·6	79·0	65	.....	1·81	+1·25
Jamnagar ...	29·89	W.N.W	1	102·6	77·77	...	.....	1·61	+0·49
Dwarka	29·910	W.N.W	14	97·3	78·2	87	.....	2·86	.....
Rajkot	29·77	W	8	114·4	75·2	76	.....	0·75	+0·21
Bhavnagar Para.	29·788	S.W	9	113·2	83·5	25	.....	0·18	—0·60
Veraval	29·770	N.W	11	84·5	72·8	69	.....	0·42	—0·28
Neemuch	29·03	W.N.W	0	111·1	82·7	9	.....	1·08	+0·06
Indore	29·030	S.E	7	99·3	82·3	69	.....	1·11	—1·35
Lahore	29·31	N.W	3	109·9	75·7	33	.....	4·86	+0·84
Sirsa	29·357	Calm	2	111·3	79·3	31	.....	4·33	+2·19
Delhi	29·01	N.W	10	109·2	82·9	28	.....	2·88	—0·65
Agra	29·515	S.W	4	109·0	84·9	19	.....	2·12	+0·33
Cawnpore.....	29·585	N.N.W	4	110·4	81·3	19	.....	2·69	+0·59
Allahabad ...	29·90	W.S.W	5	113·1	82·5	17	.....	0·78	—1·40
Jhansi	29·842	W.S.W	8	111·4	81·7	33	.....	1·27	—0·77
Jacobabad ...	29·637	W.N.W	7	114·9	77·2	31	.....	4·20	+2·27
Karachi	29·768	W.N.W	16	91·9	79··	82	.....	2·41	+0·80
Jeypore.....	29·658	W.N.W	5	112·3	86·6	19	.....	1·55	—0·9
Ajmere.....	29·673	W	5	111·9	81·0	25	.....	1·45	—0·47
Deesa.....	29·753	N.W	5	117·8	78·9	28	.....	1·32	+0·77
Ahmedabad..	29·762	W.N.W	5	117·4	83·1	4	.....	0·37	—0·32
Bhuj	29·789	W.N.W	14	111·6	79·0	65	.....	1·81	+1·25
Jamnagar ...	29·89	W.N.W	1	102·6	77·77	...	.....	1·61	+0·49
Dwarka	29·910	W.N.W	14	97·3	78·2	87	.....	2·86	.....
Rajkot	29·77	W	8	114·4	75·2	76	.....	0·75	+0·21
Bhavnagar Para.	29·788	S.W	9	113·2	83·5	25	.....	0·18	—0·60
Veraval	29·770	N.W	11	84·5	72·8	69	.....	0·42	—0·28
Neemuch	29·03	W.N.W	0	111·1	82·7	9	.....	1·08	+0·06
Indore	29·030	S.E	7	99·3	82·3	69	.....	1·11	—1·35
Sangor	29·551	W.S.W	3	109·9	84·1	8	.....	0·79	—1·74
Jubbulpore ...	29·652	S.S.E	3	105·4	74·6	17	.....	3·65	+0·89
Hosnangabad ...									
Khandwa.....	29·717	W	9	111·7	82·6	27	.....	0·69	—1·19
Raipur	29·699	S.W	10	108·8	84·4	34	.....	5·59	+2·95
Nagpur	29·740	S	7	112·1	82·0	26	.....	3·39	+0·20
Amraoti	29·725	S.W	6	111·9	83·3	7	.....	0·58	—1·56
Akola	29·691	W	6	113·1	86·0	34	.....	1·21	—1·2
Surat	29·8·0	S	7	90·7	78·0	77	.....	0·19	—0·15
Mahagaon.....	29·733	N.N.W	12	111·3	84·3	8	.....	0·18	—0·98
Bombay	29·783	S.S.W	8	91·5	81·5	76	.....	1·19	+0·43
Poona.....	29·812	W	12	107·1	74·8	19	.....	0·89	—1·33
Ahmednagar..	29·792	E	8	105·0	76·5	32	.....	0·84	—1·41
Sholapur.....	29·61	S.W	11	109·4	80·2	30	.....	1·81	.....
Mahableshwar	29·789	W	12	107·2	80·4	51	.....	1·13	—1·1
Ratnagiri.....	29·814	Calm	8	7	80·3	74	.....	1·69	+0·94
Bijapur.....	29·787	W.S.W	8	104·4	76·2	60	.....	0·95	—1·76
Belgaum	29·8·8	W.S.W	...	92·3	70·2	82	.....	0·50	+2·5
Mormugoa ...	29·858	N.E	8	91·5	82·9	9	.....	1·11	—1·39
Karwar.....	29·862	S.W	3	92·5	82·4	72	.....	0·13	—2·79
Mangalore ...	29·873	Calm	5	90·9	80·9	78	.....	4·47	—1·24
Calicut	29·869	Calm	8	85·2	76·7	75	.....	8·38	—5·04
Cochin	29·873	S.E	5	88·2	77·6	74	.....	10·73	—8·62
Bangalore	29·854	S.W	8	90·3	72·8	69	.....	3·18	—3·90
Hyderabad Deccan.	29·770	S.W	3	1·8	82·1	54	.....	3·11	—0·30
Masulipatam.	29·793	S.S.E	11	97·1	83·0	79	.....	0·10	—7·82
Bellary.....	29·807	W.N.W	4	98·0	78··	38	.....	1·38	—2·25
Cuddapa	29·83	S.E	6	106·2	84·4	61	.....	2·87	—3·44
Madras	29·8·5	S	10	90·5	85·0	69	.....	1·08	—5·21
Cuddalore.....	29·842	Calm	3	91·9	74·6	64	.....	10·13	+0·7
Trichinopoly.	29·8·8	W	6	102·6	81·2	44	.....	0·24	—2·11
Nagapattam..	29·812	W	11	89·4	82·0	61	0·03	11·95	—20·35
Colombo	29·870	S.E	7	88·5	76·0	69	0·01	25·12	—20·52

In column Wind "Stats per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly at Marmugao, Cochin, Cuddapah and Colombo, while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are;—Maximum 80 to 110 in excess of normal in Rajputna and at Ahmednager, Khandwa Bhavnagar, Para and Ahmedabad; minimum 90 to 110 at Jacobabad, Malegaon, Bhuj and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 120 at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Poona, Dwarka and Jhansi.

Rain.—Negapatam and Colombo report a few drops.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	9
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	8	34
C Market, Dhoni Talao Ramaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	16	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	7	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nazpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nazpada	23	22	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	13	22
G Mahim and Worli	14	13	31
H Wer Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	23
Total	95	87	242
Same time last year	116	99	171

SMALL-POX

Attack	Death
1	1

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
3	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. Yesterday, give the following results :—

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A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	9
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	11	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao Ramaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	17	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	9	7	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nazpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nazpada	23	23	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	11	15
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	22
H Wer Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	23
Total	88	80	208
Total plague deaths to date	131,730		8,1034
Same date last year	113	93	107

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE,

Disputes over flags such as that just settled between two prominent yachting clubs are not uncommon, nor are yatchting clubs alone concerned. Scott, who might have been expected to know all about such matters, once came under the official ban for an offence against Admiralty laws. A Leith owner had named a vessel "The Walter Scott," and the novelist, not to be outdone in courtesy, sent the captain a set of flags. One of these was flown from the masthead, but the first time a cruiser hove in sight there was trouble. The lesser craft sought to escape with colours flying, but a shot across her forefoot brought her to anchor, and led to the confiscation of the flag. The latter was returned to Scott with an expression of the Admiralty's hope that he would in future "order his cruisers not to hoist colours appropriated to his Majesty." Scott built a tower for the flag at Abbotsford, and there it flew on high days and holidays.

It was quite in keeping with tradition that fifty babies should be born in the panic hours following the Californian earthquake. Births have occurred during shipwreck, upon founding vessels, in water logged boats, upon the bath flood. If the hour be inauspicious, Fate seems kindly by way of compensation, for children born at crises like these generally manage to thrive. Rome was founded by a young gentleman who, denied a more natural guardian, took unto himself a nursing wolf for foster mother. The Turks have a similar tradition as to their infancy of the founder of their race. Modern belief favours the story. Lord Wolseley says he so often heard in the neighbourhood of Sultanpoor of children stolen by wolves and suckled and reared by them that with Sir William Sleeman, he assumes it to be a well-authenticated fact.

With the end of fox-hunting for the season, hunt committees will be hearing from their friends the farmers in regard so damage effected by foxes and the hoofs of the hunters. Masters of hounds generally think themselves rather badly done by in this matter, but there is another side. A certain farmer has his land in country which of late years has produced a hunt, and led to the wholesale importation of foxes. These latter play havoc with the farmer's poultry. After a particularly bad experience he protested. The farm adjoining his own was by an active member, who promptly turned down a number of cubs in a spinney bordering the farmer's property Now, look here, said the new neighbour to the aggrieved one, if you are going to kick up a fuss I'll buy your farm as well. We can't have spoil sports in this part of the country. And he would have done so had not the other been content to grin and abide by his innequately compensated losses.

To counterbalance the foregoing let there be recalled the story of Earl Fitzwilliam's grandfather and the farmer who claimed, and obtained, £5 for damages done to his crops by hounds and horses running over them. Summer time and harvest passed, and the farmer called again upon the sportsman. My lord, he said that bit o' wheat mine that was trampled down—instead o' bein ruined, as I thought, where most trouden on came on again and was the strongest when cut I've browt these back thy fifty poond. Lord Fitzwilliam took the cheque. Aa, this is as things should be 'twixt man and man, he said. He tore up cheque and the farmer was about to bow himself out, but his host stopped him. Take this, he said, dashing off another slip of paper. Keep it until your boy comes of age, then present it to him and tell him the occasion which produced it. It was a cheque for £100.

When the time comes to open all the safes in the San Francisco banks it is not unlikely that a good many keys will be missing. American ingenuity is scarcely likely to be at fault, but, failing other resources they might do worse than emulate the example of Major Arthur Griffiths, who in his prison-governorship days found himself one night detained by an unexpected cause. He could not leave his office until certain keys for which he was responsible were put away by the warder in the prison safe. The safe was there, but no key. I could n t be found. Have you got a good cracksman in the gaol? he asked. There is K———, sir, was the answer. K———had to be one of the smartest burglars in London, and was then doing a fifteen-years term. They fetched him up, and turned him loose on the locked safe. In three minutes K———had it open, without the aid of a key, and the Major was home in time for supper.

Fifty years ago Miss Ellen Terry, then a child of eight, made her first appearance on the stage at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of Charles Kean as Mamillius in "A Winter's Tale. She may indeed be said to have been nourished from her earliest youth on the most wholesome of all food for actors—the Shakspearean drama. It was, however, from Sir Henry Irving she tells us, that she learned, the very first time she acted with him, the most important lesson of her working life, namely that to one's work well one must work contentedly live a life of constant self-denial for that purpose, and, in short, keep one's nose upon the grindstone.

Now and again Miss Terry has given us an interesting insight into her readings of Shakspearean characters. Many may recall, for example, her letter to old Mrs. Keeley shortly after the Macbeth production at the Lyceum seventeen years ago, in which she wrote, I have never had the passion of ambition, but watching my mother and some few friends of mine, all good women, I have wondered at the length to which ambition—generally for some son or husband—drove them, and I began to conclude that the Thane of Cawdor's wife was a much be-blackened person. She was pretty bad I think; but by no means abnormally bad.

She likes comedy parts, best, she told an interviewer, during her first American tour, and she mentioned particularly Portia and Beatrice. She has also recalled how, as a child she revelled in the impishness of Puck. And even now, she writes again in her Stray Memories contributed some years ago to the New Review, I feel the charm of parts where imagination can have free play, arguing that there is no reason to observe too closely the cold, hard rules of convenience and reality.

During her rehearsals of the Prince Arthur in King John, which she also played as a child, she was unable to realise, when she was going to have her eyes put out, the full horror of the situation, and she remembers Mr. Kean saying rather scornfully, Do you think you would go on like that if your eyes were really going to be put out? Why you would make more fuss if you had lost your doll. But she could not rise to the occasion and at last Mrs. Kean lost patience with her, and she burst out into a paroxysm of sobbing and crying. That's it; now say the words, and remember how you say them exclaimed Mrs. Kean, delighted. Just imitate the way you are crying now another time, and you will have no more trouble. It was just intelligent enough, Miss Terry adds, in relating the story, to catch her meaning, and I have ever since profited by the advice.

This story reminds the present writer of what Miss Clara Cooper, who at one time played Nerissa to Miss Terry's Portia told him of the depth of her emotion when acting "Miss Terry could do," she said, "what I cannot imagine anyone else being able to do she made tears come in her eyes, not over one speech, as many may do when they get worked up but over one line. It was the line in which she details on the memory of Bassanio, "I remember him well and I remember him worthy of thy praise." It was there that the tears came right into her voice not on one night only, but night after night. It was depth of feeling, pure and simple. No trick could have done it.

The Parish Clerks of London are a very conservative coterie. It takes a good deal to induce them to (writes correspondent) to break away from the traditions which were honoured in the days when the company prepared the Bills of Mortality and fulfilled other duties now discharged by the Registrar General. Thus the members dine together at the quaint old Hall which dates back to the time of the Great Fire at the now unfashionable hour of five. The joints are cut on the table the Master and Clerk acting as carvers; all made dishes are taboo, and the evening is closed with tea and muffins. At times, however, tradition is departed from. The last night the fragrant cigar was handed round for the first time in the history of the Company. Hitherto the lovers of a glass of old crusted have had their way, but now the devotees at the shrine of Nicotine are asserting their rights and tradition very appropriately ends in smoke.

It is with much pleasure the interesting announcement is made that the old established firm of Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd., of Madras, have been specially appointed Indian Cigar Manufacturers to His Excellency The Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, His Excellency The Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay. We feel confident that our readers, and especially Directors of Manufactures, will experience a feeling of just pride for the honour that has been conferred through Messrs Oakes and Co., upon the Indian Empire at large—an honour, in which all are entitled to share. Hearty are the congratulations accorded to the successful firm, whose commendable and progressive methods have secured the coveted honour for the furtherance of the best interests of the Empire people."

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN.

THE forty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, and this being the first meeting of any leading British insurance company since the great disaster at San Francisco the proceedings were invested with a special interest.

Mr. Edward H. Harrison, the chairman of the Head Office Board of Directors, who presided, moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and said:—Gentlemen, this is a momentous occasion. The fire insurance business of the world has been shaken to its foundations, and, as chairman of this company, I can only say from my heart that, although the blow is heavy enough to the directors and myself, we wish to extend our deepest sympathy to the shareholders and all connected with the company. And yet only a short week ago I could have come before you without a cloud on our sky to report that 1905 had been the most brilliant year in the history of the company. Our fire account surpassed all previous records, and our accident business was entirely satisfactory. In all, we made over £250,000 clear underwriting profit, and at least £230,000 of this came from the North American continent. This profit we placed almost intact to the enhancement of our reserves. These reserves are now altered, and, looking at the matter from the most severe point of view, we shall probably revert to the position which we occupied seven years ago. During those seven years we have made over £1,100,000 profit on our underwriting, and have added an equal amount to our funds. It simply means, gentlemen, that, to provide for this great emergency we now use the money which we have been putting by during those years, and I am sure we cannot feel too thankful that we have made that money in such a short time, and that we have deliberately put it by to our reserves. This catastrophe, in its origin and in its immensity, have been quite beyond all reasonable human calculations. San Francisco has been for many years past the most prosperous and wealthy city on the Pacific Coast, with a magnificent harbour and trade and relations with the whole world. It has been a favourite place for insurance companies. The rates have almost without exception been maintained at a high figure, and it has often been our reflection that, when the rest of the United States was poor the Pacific Coast was the one bright spot. We commenced operating there in 1579, and have ever since transacted a large and successful business, yielding steady profits. Indeed, I may say that the surplus on our underwriting in San Francisco for the last 15 years has been nearly 50 per cent. on the premiums. You will understand, therefore, that business was competed for keenly, and we, at the time of this catastrophe, had—chiefly in consequence of this very competition—an appreciably smaller business than we used to have 10 or 15 years ago.

A week ago our reserve stood at the handsome figure of £2,157,755. Half of this has now gone, but we have the other half still unmortgaged, and in addition, our good will—a good will, as you know, of great value. There is no damage to our prestige and, if we have done so well in the past, you can fairly and logically reason out what we hope to do in the future. The conditions of fire insurance business all over the world are good, and this disaster affords the most ample justification for the necessity of all the companies holding together at a rate requiring such rates of premium as will provide for the undoubted risks which we run, and which are just as present in the years of the city of London, as they are in distant quarters of the globe. The battle is to the strong, and those who can deal with this occurrence without flinching are the companies which will gain the most benefit from what has taken place. As regards our ways and means, the directors are already dealing with the position from the finance aspect, and as regards men, we are doing what we are doing what we consider necessary in sending qualified assistance to our San Francisco manager and his staff, as we quite realise that at such a time the mental and physical strain will be as much as man can bear. We have had a cable that our San Francisco offices is burnt out we have no reason to apprehend that any of our staff are injured, and it goes without saying that our heartfelt sympathy goes out to those loyal officers and employees who have in the past had their full share in building up our prosperity. You will, of course, have seen in the newspapers various statements and views on the question of liability. I think that the offices are all in agreement that we should act in harmony, calmly and judicially, so that the precise liability be ascertained before the adjustment of the losses is proceeded with. The magnitude of this disaster is so great that it dwarfs and belittles any idea of securing an advertisement by being first in the field and we must all stand shoulder to shoulder in the payment of the losses with the one object in view of standing out equally and of maintaining the prestige and honourable reputation which British companies have earned in the past. One word before I conclude with regard to our own position. The final dividend of 10s per share, which has been declared, will, with your sanction be paid. What we shall do in the future, however, I cannot now forecast. Things have changed and the payment of this serious amount, will, of course, not only diminish our funds, but correspondingly, our income from interest. When sending out our annual report, the directors had every confidence that we should have been able to incre se our next interim dividend by a substantial amount, but you will, of course, understand that this increase will not now be possible. When the blow comes, we shall give no question of future dividends our very serious consideration and I can only sincerely trust that we shall so rapidly recover our financial position that there will be no necessity to diminish, even temporarily, the dividends which you have been receiving. In any case, the period of waiting until our wealth returns to us should not be very long, for a conflagration—even when it is not of such magnitude—always brings benefits to the company's in its train, and I am sure you will rely upon "London and Lancashire" reaping its full share of the resulting prosperity.

A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

A TEST CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Eyebally Mahomadally was charged by the Municipal Superintendent Mr. Billis, with having made an addition to a building as described in section 249 (b) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 as amended by Act V of 1905, by constructing a fifth story at his premises in No. 64 Sutor Chawl Street, without obtaining first the approval of the Municipal Commissior. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the Municipality, the accused being defended by Mr. Pestonji K. Kotwal, pleader.

Mr. Kotwal argued that as the house in question exceeded the height specified in the amended Act, before the said Act came into force the addition complained of did not fall within the purview of the Act. He further contended that the wording of the proviso to the section was defective and if the said addition fell within the purview of the proviso, the angle of 45 degrees should be at the point from which the house is set back. That the section the height of a building should be regulated by the width of the "street on which it abutted" and the proviso applied to such buildings as have the specified heights mentioned in sub-clauses of sect on 349 (b) or to such buildings which were lower than the specified heights before the amended Act came into force and not to such buildings which have exceeded the height specified in the said section before the said section came into force. Mr. Dunlop on behalf of the Municipality said that he agreed that the proviso did not apply to such buildings as had exceeded the height specified in the clauses of the said section, but that the said addition fell within the purview of clause (1) of section 349 (b). He further contended that the old houses which had their heights higher than those mentioned in the clauses of section 349 (b) could not take advantage of the proviso to the said section.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that it was admitted that the house in question was more than one and a half times the width of the street in height before the amended Act came into force, and the question was whether the proviso was not applicable to the addition in question because it was made at a point higher than one mentioned in clauses (1) of section 349 (b). That the proviso was applicable in respect only of such houses, whose heights at the time of recession were those mentioned in clause (1). (2) and (3) of section 349 (b). He further held that as the proviso was not applicable to this case, the addition fell within the purview of clause (1) of section 349 (b) and hence he was of opinion that the offence complained of was committed by the accused. On the point of penalty, Mr. Kotwal submitted that as the case in question was a test case, brought by the Municipality and the parties concerned had a bona fide doubt, as to the correct interpretation of the section, the purpose of the prosecution would be served, by a nominal fine, though the maximum fine mentioned in the Act was, Rs. 1 000. His Worship taking all the facts into consideration fined the accused Rs. 10.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 11.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 9 1-16	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	unchanged
4 1-2 do. Indian (erling			
Ledger	104 1-2	=	"
3 1-2 per cent. Indian (nfaced			
Rupee Paper	85 13-16	=	1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 7-8	=	— 1-8
4 months hence	30 5-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	65 7-8	=	— 1-8

EXCHANGE—

Paris on spot	25,19 1-2	=	— 1
Berlin	20,52	=	— 1-4
New York (on this	4 85 1-2	=	— 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 do	=	"
6 " "	3 5-8 do	=	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	do	=	— 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 do	=	— 1-8

INTERESTS—

Day to day loans	3 1-8	=	+ 3-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8	=	unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay Rs 10,000 at 1s 4 1-16d

Extra Council Bills allotments on Do Madras Rs 20,00 at 1s 4 1-16d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	160,000
Gold to do	110,000

WHEAT—Quiet

RAPESEED—

Brown 12 1-2 + 1-2 M-J sellers firm

Linseed Hold 16 1-4—1-4 M-J done quiet

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 7-8

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Franconia Farrington

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·18 plus 04. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·95	5·94	6·00
—1	—1	
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·96	5·85	5·78
—1	—2	—3
Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·76	5·75	5·76
—3	—4	—3

Receipts at U S ports ... 12,000

Do. last year ... 32,000

Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000

Do. do Continent ... 14,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot ... 11·95

Futures, month of July ... 11·19—02 } a

Do Dec ... 10·70—01 } 4

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot ... 10 7-16

Futures month of July ... 11 48 +02

Do Aug ... 11 20+02

Tone at close ... steady

COTTON.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S ports	69,000	bales.
" exports to Great Britain	42,000	"
" Continent	54,000	"
Stock of Cotton at U S. ports	534,000	"
Stock of Cotton at interior ports	341,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Friday, 11th May 1906 :—

Cotton	6,592 bales.
Wheat	6,955 cwts.
Linseed	13,419 do
Rape, rai and Mustard	5,594 do
Gingelly seed	2,044 do
Poppyseed	5,255 do
Groundnuts	46 do
Castorseed	5,718 do
Seeds	16,332 do
Myrabolams	2,956 do
Cutch pressed	11,045 do
Mowrah	nil
Hides	4,728 do
Bones	190 do
Shellac	2,nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,05,360
Silver Bullion	Rs. 17,04 148
212 bars, silver	
Ex s s Macedonia from London	
Silver Bullion	Rs. 65,237
Ex s s Arabia from London	

BOMBAY, MAY 12.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. 1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 1-4
Marks 3 do. do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	154
Shanghai 30 do.	214
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiets

Cash	98 3
1st Settlement, 31st May	98 5

Money market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd May.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 26th April	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd May	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	8 0 0
Forward Sept	8 9 0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 2 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 4 0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	8 4 0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	37 0 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... quiet but steady.

Estimated sales ... 6,000 Bales.

Imports ... 1,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·99	5·00	6·01
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·97	5 86	5.79
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·77	5·76	5·77
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market is dull with quotations R. 1 lower all round and very little enquiry from buyers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	194	184	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... 199	189	...	do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 210	204	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	... 210	203	... do.
Jutgaum (M.-G.)	...	... 211	204	... do.
Khandwa (M.-G.)	...	...	208	... do.
Khanagaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)		211	205	... do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomrawgaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	220	214	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	237	232 ... fg lo.
Velmal, (M. G.)	...	...	215	209 ... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	208	201 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	... 261 25th May.
Westerns	...	...	...	... 239 do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 11

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	"
Good Bhowanigger	"
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-4
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	30 2-8

THE question of providing a longer bayonet for the latest service pattern of the Lee-Enfield rifle is understood by "Pioneer" to be engaging the attention of the military authorities at home. The short rifle, with its knife-like bayonet, makes but a poor kind of "pike" for hand-to-hand fighting, and some change is obviously required. Among the hasty conclusions drawn from the Boer war was that bayonet charges would never again be resorted to in modern warfare, but both Japanese and Russians have since demonstrated that the old-fashioned weapon is as great a factor as ever in deciding an action. The fighting in the trenches, at various positions in Manchuria, was of the fiercest kind and the use of hand-grenades showed that even the bayonet was not sufficient to settle the struggle between men who were determined to sacrifice their lives, to kill or be killed without thought of yielding. The solution of the problem as regards the short Lee-Emfield will probably be found in the adoption of a long, thin, finely-tempered bayonet which will not destroy the balance of the rifle and yet give the length required for fighting purposes at close quarters Experiments alone will show the pattern which should be accepted.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and keeps the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. At All Chemists, Stores, etc., sellit.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The cult of the orchid has attained a remarkable development. This is notified by the publication of what may be called a Stud Book of the orchid under the title of a List of Hybrid Orchids. The list is issued by that well-known firm of orchid breeders, Messrs. Sander and Sons, and professes to contain the names of all known hybrids, natural and artificial. By a reference to this book it can be seen at once what are the parents of any given variety, and also what are its progeny. The number of existing hybrids is very large and the most prolific parent would appear to be Cypripedium villosum, an orchid of the same genus as our native Lady's Slipper Orchid. This species is the mother of 103 named hybrids. Of the 334 genera in the orchid family, 51 have yielded hybrids to the cultivator The largest number have been obtained from the genus Cypripedium, this group having yielded 2,080 hybrids. Lælliocattleya comes next with 537.

A large number of orchids have remarkable arrangements in the flowers to prevent self fertilisation, and hence they offer themselves as favourable subjects to the hybridiser. Yet it is to be noted that there are also species in which self-fertilisation is inevitable. Our native species, the bee-orchis, for example, is self-fertilised, and Darwin believed that this was leading to its extinction.

Cultivators of the tropical forms are apt to forget, or ignore, the fact that we have a number of orchids in our native flora. Yet 16 genera, with some 37 species, of these beautiful and interesting plants grow wild in this country. Of the 5,000 species which form the orchid family only those yielding vanilla and salep are of economic importance. The former substance is the fermented and dried seed-pods of various of the genus Vanilla, natives of Mexico, and cultivated in other tropical countries. The latter drug is made from the tuberous roots of various species of orchid. Among those yielding it may be noted our own species the purple orchis, the spotted orchis the green winged orchis the pyramidal orchis, the dwarf orchis and orchis militaris. The word orchis, from which this family of plants takes its designation is the Greek name of the plant which also meant Salep.

The strange habit of eating the flesh of living sheep acquired by the New Zealand kea parrot has often been commented on. That a bird hitherto supposed to subsist on a vegetable diet should take to eating flesh and that it should take it living, seems difficult to explain. And recently there has been a tendency on the part of some to acquit the kea of the charge made against it or at least to maintain that it is non-proven.

A recent meeting of farmers in the Amuri country, New Zealand, however, took a different view. The meeting was convened, in fact, to devise means to rid sheep-breeders from the plague of keas, and not a voice was raised in defence of the bird. Many of the farmers stated that their loss in sheeps through the kea was from seven to eight per cent., and sometimes as much as fifteen. Shepherds and others who had to do with collecting the flocks, it was stated, had frequently seen them attacked by keas. The great difficulty the farmers have to contend with in their efforts to exterminate the kea is that the birds breed on the other side of the ranges, on unoccupied Crown lands, and thence come down on the sheep runs. A reward of sixpence a head for keas is paid by the Government, and in the Canterbury district this is raised to 2s. 6d.

Mr. W. B. Benham, of Dunedin, again, has collected evidence from a number of farmers, shepherds, and others, which goes to show that all attempts to white wash the kea must be abandoned. One farmer who had lost thousands of sheep had seen the kea attack and eat into the animals. He had also found wool and meat inside the crops of the birds. Another witness describes how a flock of 20 or 30 keas will attack a flock of sheep. The latter at once huddle up together as if driven by dogs. Then a kea will suddenly light on a sheep's back, which will then separate itself from the rest, and either fall over some bluff, or drop down from exhaustion. Then the other keas join the attacker, and quickly destroy the sheep.

It has been stated in books that it is the kidneys of the sheep, or the fat that surrounds this organ that the kea desires. Mr. Benham's evidence however, shows that they will eat any and every part, leaving the bones clean. The fact that the kea attacks chiefly at night, and that it is confined to the mountainous country of the Sondi Island, may account for the fact that so few comparatively have seen it attacking sheep. And hence the doubt as to the fact. This also allows the suggestion that the kea may in time pass have been in the habit of attacking some other animal by night in a similar way. If this were so, its sheepeating habit would be the more easily explained.

The spawning of the eel, and the early stages in the development of the young, were for long among the unsolved problems of natural history. It is now well-known, however that in autumn eels descend the rivers to spawn in the sea. Floating eggs have been found in the Bay of Naples, and identified as those of eels. Young eels in the marine stage of their existence are also known. A peculiar group of small fishes, the Leptocephali, had been known since 1703, when the first species described was captured at Holyhead. These fishes, so called from the small proportional size of the head, are ribbon like in shape and of a glassy transparence when alive. In 1904, Grill, an American naturalist concluded that one of the Leptocephali was the young of the conger eel. And since then others have shown that the whole group is made up of the young of different species of eel. Leptocephali have also been observed to change into young eels in captivity. In nature the change takes place in the sea, and in the year after the spawning generally in May the young eels or elvers, ascend the rivers in immence numense numbers.

Now it is a remarkable fact, that on their ways to down the river to spawn eels show a marked aversion from light. Their migration takes place at night, and even a bright moonlight sufficient to stop them. On the other hand young eels migrate up river by the light of day. Danish fishermen who suffer from the ravage of the conger eel on their fishink grounds propose to take advantage of its lights-hunning propensity when on its way to spawn. Across the exit of the Little Belt a series of electric lights is to be laid a long the bottom of the sea at the spawning season which, it is expected, will prevent the conger passing out into the open sea as it is wont to do. It will be interesting to note also the effect these lights may have in attracting other species of fish.

It is curious that while the eel was held in high esteem by the Greeks and Romans as an article of food, it was abhorred by the Egyptians, Equally curious, perhaps, is it that while their food value has been appreciated in England from early times. In Scotland eels are almost wholly rejected as an article of diet. The Romans were apparently able to convince the southern half of the island, but failed to exert a like influence on the northern.

The root of species of Gentian, either powdered or simply masticated, has been used in many malarial countries as a remedy for malaria. This has been specially the case in Corsica where the inhabitants protested against the introduction of quinine, and would not abandon their gentian. And recent scientific investigation has partly, at any rate, justified their prejudice. For Tancret has shown that gentian root contains a substance which he calls genziomerina, and which has been shown to have the same deleterious action on the malaria bacillus as quinine.

Occasional references have been made in these Notes during the past two years to two standing puzzles of science. The so-called canals of Mars and the so-called N-rays are alike in raising the question whether there is any objective existence to which they correspond. One and the same argument has been advanced against both of them. It is that the human retina is a nervous structure of extreme complexity that its sensitiveness varies in different times that it is not able always to distinguish between occurrences in the eyeball and occurrences in the outer world. It has further been asserted that there is a scientific abuse, as well as a scntific use of the imagination and in short that even with a perfectly normal retina it is possible for one to see what is not there. Numerous experiments were made in order to the test the truth of the inference from these arguments. In the case both of the N-rays and of the canals of Mars it was shown that, under certain conditions, it is readily possible to deceive the eye in a fashion which would explain the assertions that have been made as to the existence of these phenomena. It was of course, evident that the camera, having no imagination, must be invoked; and the reader is already aware that this has been done with success. They have succeeded at Nancy in photographing the results "of the production of N-rays under certain conditions and quite to recently other experiments have been made which seem to be satisfactory. There is still doubt in many minds, however, and we cannot possibly regard the question as closed, even after something like three years of stuae. The case of the canals of Mars, however, has been definitely advanced, and it is evident to all that this involves matters of infinitely more moment. The canals have been photographed with complete success, the extreme difficulties of the operation having been at last overcome. We have thus reached a new stage in our study of the question, and it may be worth while to comment upon the distinctness of two stages which any such question presents.

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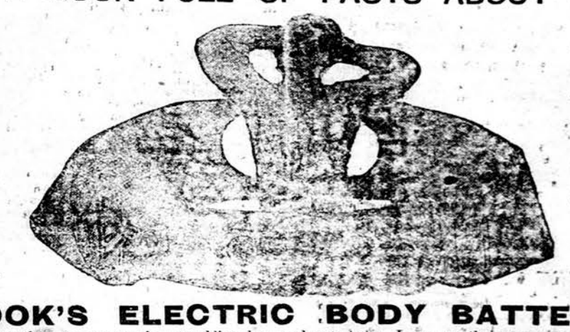
A BOOK FULL OF FACTS ABOUT



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I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

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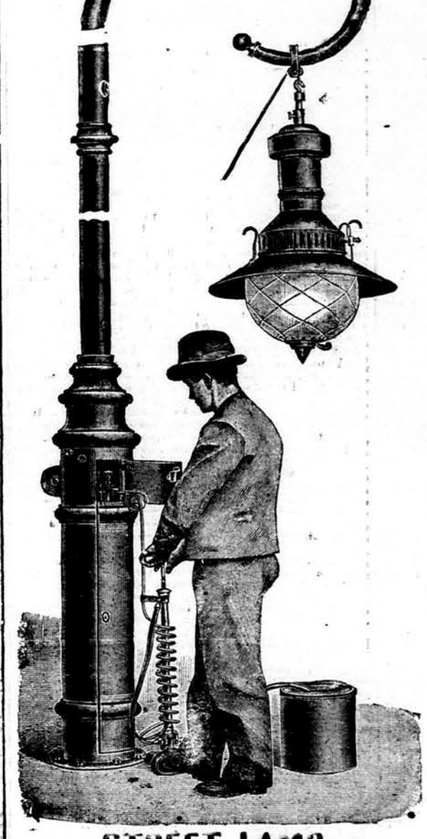

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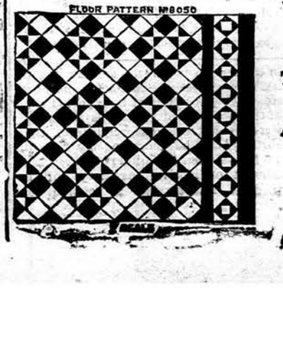

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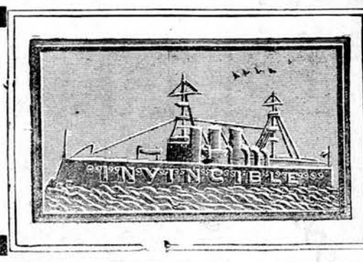

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THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES, Fissula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) or 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, whilst admiring that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
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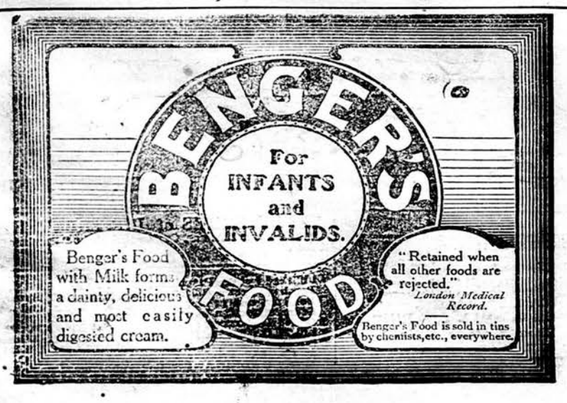
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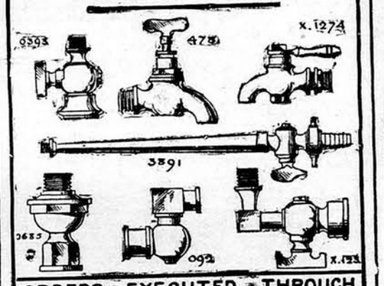

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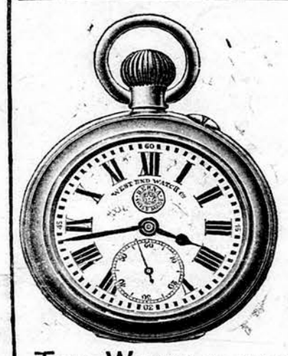

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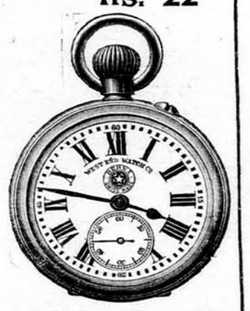

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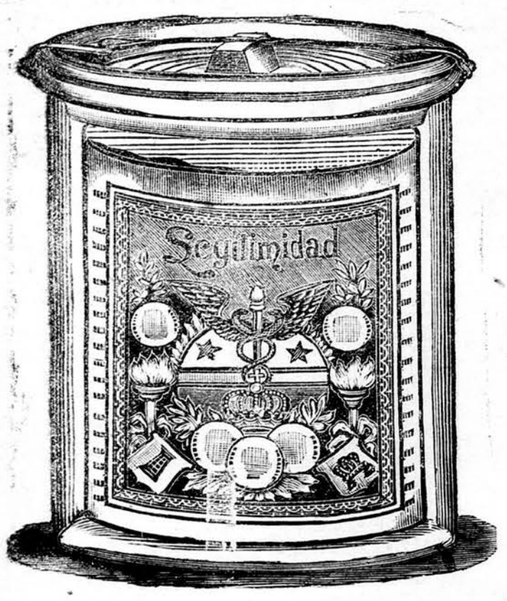

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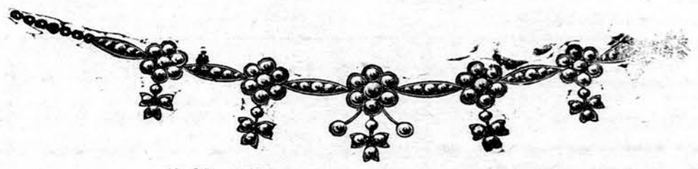
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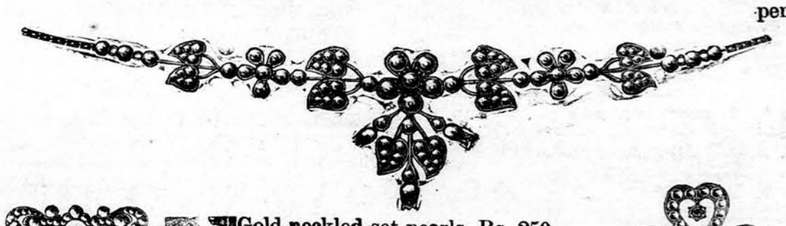
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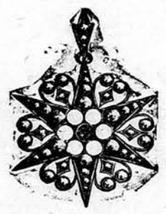
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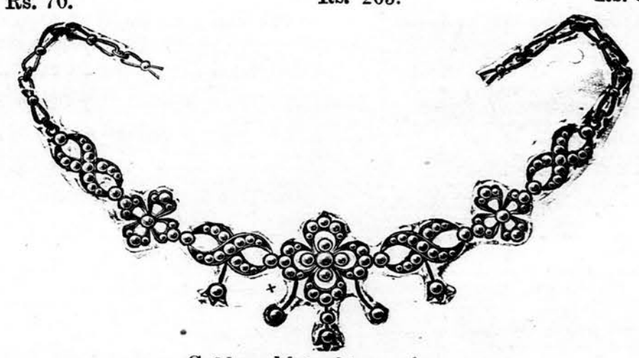
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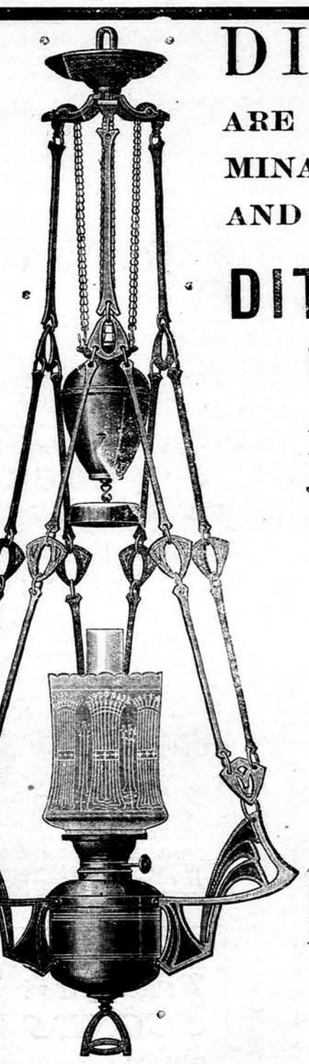

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